ly deceived by preparations or it, parity and drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed innote because many preparations, preteading centrated extract- or it, contain but little of the Sarsaparilla, or anything else.

It is a part of Extract of Sarsaparilla, or anything else. It is part of Extract of Sarsaparone dollier. Most of tuese have been frauds sick, for they not only contain little, it any, it is, but often no curative properties whatever, there and painful disappointment has followed of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which market, until the name itself is justly despised, become synenymous with imposition and cheat, eat this compond Sarsaparilla, and intend to ach a remedy as shall rescue the name from the bloquy which rests upon it. And we think we ound for believing it has virtues which are itself in order to secure their complete eradication system, the remedy should be judiciously taken ing to directions on the bottle.

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wing certificates, from gentlemen of the hightability, furnisa conclusive evidence of the

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ASTHMA.

Latter from a Lawyer in Newburyport, Mass ]

Newburyport, February 25, 1866.

r Sir: It is now nearly twelve months since I reside the first bottle of your valuable medicine for the of the Asthma. For thirteen years I suffered with shma, and curring that time there were but fow is m which I did not suffer with the paroxysm that I yprostrated me for two or wire de as, and samelonger. I will say, it worom the time I took the your 'Romedy' to the present hou 't have not a bad and the extremely of the present hou 't have the present hou is have the present hou is the present of the present hou is have the reflect than to slightly restrict the lungs. Your ageneral release from the tormeator. Please act and exposure of the present in the prese nt, EPH BURNETT, Esq.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

[Letter from a Clergyman.] Wardsboro, Vt., May 12, 1857. Eletter from a Clergyman.]
Wardsboro, V., May 12, 1897.
ke great pleasure in stating the wonderiul effects of incoming the stating the wonderiul effects of the state of the s nas Whiteomb's Remedy is piepared only by Jo-H BURNETT & CO., Central Street, Boston. For

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# FR NATIONAL B

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOIN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

No. 654.

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A Club of ave subscribers, at \$8, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year. When a Club has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.

The control of the co

"The service that the month attrin, had a large for any, it airword not placed a large for any attrin, had a large for any attring to a great leaf to the post a freeze for a region of the service fo

waist Casale.

May 21.—The Piedmontese, under General Count Stadion—The Emperor they are, they begin, by this time, to find out other horizons for their expansion. Such are their Asiatic possessions, the regions of the Callin, routing the Austrians—Garibaldi, with his corps, leaves Biella, and marches for Northwestern Lombardy—The blockade of Venice

death and life. Sensible and sound-minded as they are, they begin, by this time, to find out which are found necessary, for the benefit of society, to be restrained within certain limits. And herein it is that human laws have their greatest force and efficacy; for, with regard to such points as are not indifferent, human laws are only declaratory of and act in suborties and they are depth of society, to be restrained within certain limits. And herein it is that human laws have their greatest force and efficacy; for, with regard to such points as are not indifferent, human laws are only declaratory of and act in suborties and they are death and life. Sensible and sound-minded as they are, they begin, by this time, to find out which are found necessary, for the benefit of society, to be restrained within certain limits. And herein it is that human laws have their greatest force and efficacy; for, with regard to such points as are not indifferent, human laws are only declaratory of and act in suborties and they are depth of the society, to be restrained within certain limits. And herein it is that human laws have their greatest force and efficacy; for, with regard to such points as are not indifferent, human laws have their greatest force and efficacy; To invitance in the society, to be restrained within certain limits.

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And herein it is that human laws have their greatest force and efficacy; To invitance in the society, to be restrained within certain limits.

And herein it is that human laws have their on the society, to be r laws are only declaratory of and act in subordination to, the former. To instance in the case of murder: this is expressly forbidden by the divine, and demonstrably by the natural law; and from these prohibitions arises the true unlawfulness of this crime. Those human laws that annex a punishment to it, do not at all increase its moral guilt, or superadd any fresh obligation in fore conscientiae to abstain of the balloon hung in the backet car whenever.

all increase its moral guilt, or superadd any fresh obligation in foro conscientiae to abstain from its perpetration. Nay, if any human law should allow or enjoin us to commit it, we are bound to transgress that human law, or else we must offend both the natural and the divine. But with regard to matters that are in themselves indifferent, and are not commanded or forbidden by those superior laws—such, for instance, as exporting of wool into foreign countries—here the inferior legislature has scope and opportunity to interpose, and to make that and opportunity to interpose, and to make that action unlawful which before was not so.—
Pp. 42, 43—Commentaries, Fourth Dublin Ediversity of the St. Louis Republican, took his seat in the middle, with note-book and pencil,

thou hast to do, do it with all thy might," said would not interfere with our ultimate design a clergyman to his son.

would not interfere with our ultimate design; and it was arranged that, under any circumstances, when the ballast should fail, the boat with its occupants should be disposed of, and myself or Mr. La Mountain should proceed

Old Mr. Russell was fairly caught in his own trap. He was better known as Major Ben Russell, and being met by his old friend Busby, he was familiarly saluted with a hearty shake of the hand—

charge for the night, with the understanding so as I am this minute."

"Upon my word," says Mr. Busby, "you are my senior by at least ten years."

"Not at all, friend Busby; and, if you please, we will determine that question very soon—just tell me what is the first thing you recollect?"

"Well, the first thing I recollect," said Mr. Busby. "was hearing people say. "There goes the first thing to make the first thing to make the first thing and the clothing was hearing people say." There goes the might, with the understanding so have me waked whenever he wanted the valve worked; and he took it with alacrity.

Before I went to sleep, we had mounted to a height at which the balloon became completely distended, and where we found the current due east. Here it became chilly, and Mr. La Mountain, as well as all of us, suffered from the valve worked; and he took it with alacrity.

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#### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

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iness of the paper or for publication, hould be addressed G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 9 URBANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C

ion. 1771. Vol. 1.

BETTER TO FIGHT THAN RUN.—"That which agreed to let him accompany us, provided in

"Ah! what was it, darling?" and the father's fingers ran through his offspring's curls.

"Why, I walloped Jack Edwards," said the young hopeful, "till he yelled like blazes. You should just have heard him holler, dad!"

The father looked unhappy, while he explained the precept did not apply to any act like that, and concluded with—

"You should not have done that, my child."

"Then he'd a walloped me," replied the young hopeful.

"Better," said the sire, "for you to have fled from the wrath to come." "Yes; but," replied the hopeful, by way of a final clincher, "Jack can run twice as fast as M., we set sail from the Washington Square of I can."

The good man sighed, went to his study, took up a pen, and endeavored to compose himselt.

Old Mr. Russell was fairly caught in his own

too unwell to work hard under a burning sur at the inflation, left much hard labor for me at that work. I submitted the whole thing to his charge for the night, with the understanding to have me waked whenever he wanted the valve worked; and he took it with alacrity.

back to a knowledge of what was going on, and through the crotch of the limb, while the boat resolved to sleep no more during the night.

At midnight, I felt quite well, with an invigorated spirit of observation and interest in our experiment. The whole dome of heaven was lit up with a mellow phosphorescent light, the stars shone with a crystalline brilliancy, and the milky-way looked like an illuminat of cumulus clouds. Whenever we crossed water, the heaven-lit dome was as visible below water, the heaven-lit dome was as visible below by reflection as above. So remarkable was this phosphorescent light of the atmosphere, that the balloon seemed translucent, and looked like light shining through oiled paper. We could also tell prairie from forest, and, by keep-ing the eye for a moment downward, we could see the roads, fences, fields, and even houses, which distingthest are relevation not aver a mile distinctly, at any elevation not over a m

quite distinctly, at any electric distinction we could distinguish prairie from woodland and from water.

Whenever we halloed, it was followed by a differ. distinct echo, and even this served as a diffe ential index to height. We always found a esponse in numerous bow-wow-wows; and hese, too, were always indicative of the fullness and sparseness of the habitations below, as we could hear them for many miles around us. Mr. La Mountain remarked that nobody lived Mr. La Mountain remarked that nobody lived in that country but dogs, or else the people barked liked dogs, he having got a little out of humor, because nobody would tell him in what State we were sailing; and he gave up the inquiry with the remark that it must be ove ome other country than America, as we had been moving along at a rapid pace.

At 3 A. M., Saturday, we came to a general conclusion that we were somewhere over the State of Indiana or Ohio. At 4 A. M. we passed a city, but could not make it out; but at 5 A. M. we discovered Lake Eric ahead of us, and then concluded that the city we left a little south of our track must have been Fort about an hour afterwards we lowered on the margin of the lake a little north of Sandusky. After a few moments' consultation, and a review of our ballast, we determined to risk the length of Lake Erie, and to test the notion that bal loons cannot be kept up long over water, because of some peculiar affinity of the two—a notion that never had any belief with me.

Just as we merged upon the Lake, a little steam screw, that was propelling up a river or bay, headed for our track, and some one aboard of her very quaintly cried aloud to us, "That is the Lake ahead of you." Mr. La Mountain cried back, "Is it Lake Erie?" and the answe was, "Yes, it is, and you had better look out. Our good friend, the propeller, finding we discarded his kindness, rounded off again, sounded as a good-bye with his steam-whistle, and went

his way up the river.

Here we mounted up until the balloon got full, and the barometer fell to 23, in order to make along near the southern shore of the Lake; but at Mr. La Mountain's suggestion that we could make the city of Buffalo by sail ing but a few hundred feet above the surface of the water, I opened the valve until we gradually sank to within 500 feet of the water. Here we found a gentle gale of about the speed of a mile per minute, and we resolved to float on it until we should heave in sight of Buffalo, and then rise and sail over it. This was the most interesting part of our voyage. We over took seven steamboats, passed mutual salutations, and would soon leave them flitting on the

horizon in our rear.

One of these lonely travellers remarked, as we passed him, "You are going it like thunder!" At 20 minutes past 10 Å. M. we were skirting along the Canada shore, and passed near the mouth of the Welland Canal, and soon began to mount for our more easterly current so as to take Buffalo in our track; but we cir cled up into it between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, crossing Grand Island, leaving Buffalo to the right and Lockport to the left of us, in our onward course. Finding ourselves in the State of New York, but too far north to make the city of New York, it was agreed that w would make a landing near Rochester, detacl e boat, leave out Mr. Gager and Mr. Hyde and Mr. La Mountain and myself pursue the

oyage to a point at Boston or Portland. Accordingly we descended gradually; bu before we got within a thousand feet of th earth, we found a mest terrific gale sweeping along below. The woods roared like a host of Niagaras, the surface of the earth was filled tain destruction awaited us, if we should toud was making a terrific swoop earthward; al-ready were we near the tops of the trees of a all forest, and I cried out, somewhat excitedly, For God's sake, heave overboard anything in another moment he responded, "all right!" standing on the side of the boat with a shaft and wheels intended for the working of the fan

come necessary.

Mr. Hyde looked up to my car. and ver solemnly said, "This is an exciting time, Professor. What shall we do?" "Trust to Providence and all our energies,"

We were fast running on to Lake Ontario and oh, how terribly it was foaming, moaning and howling. I said, "La Mountain, I have 150 pounds of ballast in my car yet, and a heavy valise, an express bag, (sent to the U.S. Express Company's Office in Broadway, New York,) and a lot of provisions."
"Well, if that won't do, I will cut up the

boat for ballast, and we can keep above water until we reach the opposite shore," which was near a hundred miles off in the direction we were then going.

Here I handed my ballast down to La Moun

tain, as we were rapidly mounting above the terrific gale, believing that by that course we should at least get out of its main track. only salvation was to keep affoat until we got out of the gale, if we could. I said, "You must all get into the basket, if you want to be saved, should we ever reach the land. And I truly tell you that the perils of the land are even more terrible than those of the water, with our machines; and it would be easier to meet death by drowning than to have our bodies mangled by dashing against rocks and trees." By this time, Mr. Gager had clambered into the basket with me. Mr. Hyde said, very coolly, "I am prepared to die, but I would rather die on land than in the water." I said, "What

do you say, Mr. Gager?" He replied, "I would rather meet it on land; but do as you think best." Mr. La Mountain was busily engaged in collecting what he could for ballast. Everything was now valuable to me the could be a supported to the could be supported by the could be suppo Our carpet bags, our instruments, the ed to the express bag-that went

d, peering between a sombre bank of clouds and the water horizon, but we were swooping at a fearful rate upon the turbulent water, and n another moment crash went the boat upo the water sidewise, staving in two of the planks, and giving our whole craft two fearful jerks by two succeeding waves. La Mountain stuck to the boat like a hero, but lost his hat, and got a dash of the waves, but soon recovered, and threw over the express bag and the last remain her moment we were up a few hundred

feet again, and the steamer propeller " \'America" was tacking across our track. Young America was tacking across our track.

I now proposed to swamp the boat and the balloon in the lake, and trust to being picked up by the Young America, but the desire was that we should make the shore, and try the land; and as we crossed the bow of the steamer, they gave us a hearty hurrah. La Mountain had now cut out of the boat all he could, and we were within fifteen miles of the shore, the ed in the boat below, and jumped no impropriety in that, as then we might have our or two to wait the lulling of and be also clambered into the basket, just as as his body servant. He publicly left Westpor

I saw, by the swaying to and fro of the lofty blind hope that we would be saved. I ordered two men upon the valve rope, and we struck within a hundred yards of the water, among some scattered trees—our hook, which was of inch and a quarter iron, breaking like a pipe stem at the first catch of it in a tree, and we hurling through the tree tops at a terrible rate. After dashing along this way for nearly a mile, crashing and breaking down trees, we were dashed most fearfully into the boughs of a tall elm, so that the basket swung under and up

through the total of the outer branches, and this brought us to a little; but in another mo-ment the "Atlantic" puffed up her huge proportions, and at one swoop away went the limb, basket, and boat, into the air a hundred feet, and I was afraid some of the crew were impaled

upon the scrags.

This limb, about eight inches thick at the This limb, about eight inches there at the butt, and full of branches, not weighing less than six or eight hundred pounds, proved too much for the "Atlantic," and it brought he suddenly down upon the top of a very tall tree, and collapsed her. It was a fearful plunge, but it left us dangling between heaven and earth, in the most sorrowful-looking plight of machinery that can be imagined.

None of us were seriously injured, the many cords, the strong hoop made of wood and iron, and the close wicker-work basket, saving us

from harm, as long as the machinery hung to gether, and that could not have lasted two minutes longer.

We came to in the land, or rather tree, of Mr. T. O. Whitney, town of Henderson, Jeffer son county, New York. We will soon have the "Atlantic" rebuilt for

what I hope may prove a more successful demonstration of what we proposed to do on this interesting occasion. John Wise. Stanwix Hall, Albany, N. Y., July 3, 1859.

### WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859

heir advantage to advertise in the Era.

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The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the Era: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass : J. A. Innis, Salen Mass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park, Mount Union, Ohio; Joseph Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### A CARD.

It is due to the subscribers of the National Era to state that the paper will continue to be edited and published under the provision made by its late editor and proprietor, in view of his ntended absence in Europe. The Era will remain true to the principles

has always advocated. Writers of eminent ability will contribute to its editorial columns Its literary department will be placed in able hands, and no effort will be spared to make the paper as nearly as possible what it has always

The value of the National Era as the repre entative of free principles at the National Cap ital, and to the family of its late editor as thei only available means of support, makes it my imperative duty to continue its publication without interruption.

#### MARGARET L. BAILEY. Washington, July 11, 1859.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS .- We record meagre particulars of another great battle between the Allies and the Austrians. The Austrian after a desperate struggle, were worsted, and compelled to retire before their antagonists The moral effect of the victory cannot yet be appreciated on this side of the Atlantic: but it clear that the victory is far from being decisive. The Austrians, besides being able to draw off their forces, though with great loss, have 175,000 of their best troops still in re serve. The French Emperor has banished all the correspondents of newspapers from his camp-a circumstance which would indicate that his losses have been greater than he is willing to admit. It may be, however, that he objects to the publication of harrowing details as calculated to damp the spirit of the people more than the knowledge of general results.

## OLD FEDERALISM REVIVED.

We have given proofs and illustrations with out number of the identity in spirit of the root, is also being populated with free labor modern Sham Democracy with the old Feder alists, in their consolidating tendencies. In justice of comparing the old Federal party, which was patriotic, honorable, and true to the | not only of the people of Virginia and Maryprinciples of civil liberty, with the modern cor- land, but of the slave States in which grain rupt and slave-ridden combination of dema- flourishes better than cotton and sugar. They gogues which has the assumed name of Democracy. The following is another case in

point. The Washington States says: "In order that the encroachments of the Seward regards 'THE DISMISSAL OF THE DEMO CRATIC PARTY FROM THE ADMINISTRATION OF interests of Slavery, and negative, compromising, and vacillating, in regard to everything else; and 'it has procured from a Supreme Court, fixed in its interest, a decree that Slav exists by force of the Constitution in every erritory of the United States, paramount to all gislative authority, either within the Territory

The States remarks upon this last as follow Here is a platform that strikes at the very oundation of our system of government. It is arrayed against the highest tribunal in our land, because that tribunal had the integrity consci-

because that tribunal had the integrity conscientiously to perform its duty.

"The spectacle is as startling as it is unprecedented for a Presidential aspirant to assail the Supreme Court, the national dispenser of justice, as sympathizing with Slavery, fact, 'FIXED IN ITS INTEREST.

Let us see if the editor of the States is rect in asserting that it is "unprecedented" in a Presidential aspirant to assail the Supren Court. Thomas Jefferson. President of the United States from March 4, 1801, to March 4, 1809, wrote to Thomas Ritchie, then editor of the Richmond Enquirer, under date of December 25, 1820, as follows:

" The Judiciary of the United States is the subtle corps of sappers and miners, constantly working underground to undermine the founda tion of our confederated fabric. They are construing the Constitution from a co-ordination of a general and special Government, to a gen-

eral and supreme one alone." If the language of Mr. Seward is to be con sidered as denunciatory of the Supreme Court, this language of Mr. Jefferson is ten-fold more severe in its denunciations; and the old Feder alists, if Mr. Jefferson's letter had been published, would have denounced it, perhaps in the identical language now employed by the States in reference to the remark of Mr. Seward.

We congratulate the States in its successful reproduction of the old Federal spirit. It can not fail to gain the approbation of President Buchanan by re-echoing the old Federal watchwords. They go up to the White House redolent of happy, youthful reminiscences.

Democrat retracts the charge made some week: ago against H. Clay Pate, the border ruffian, that he had run off from Westport, Mo., with a stolen negro. It seems that Pate gave a bill of sale to Dr. Morris for the negro, as collateral security for a debt, with the understanding that he was to retain the negro in his possession, for Virginia, declaring his intention to be absent five or six weeks on a visit to his wife, taking the negro with him. On learning that he had been charged with stealing the negro, he take up this question, and follow the worthy

THE POLICY OF THE NORTHERN

Mr. Ruffin, formerly the editor of the Sc ern Literary Messenger, and a distinguished agriculturist, publishes an article in De Bow's Review for June, the object of which is to show the necessity of reopening the African slave trade. He states that Virginia is losing her slave population at the rate of twenty thousand per annum, and that as a consequence the agri pulture of the State is far less than it would h if these negroes could be retained in the State He has no wish to see their places supplied b immigrants from Europe and from the free States. Mr. Ruffin is a lover of Slavery per se and cannot bear the thought of seeing Old Virginia transformed into a free State.

He must be aware that, with the high a continually rising price of cotton, the only remedy for what he deems the evil of denuding Virginia of her slave poplation is the revival of the slave trade. Virginia slaves are worth thousand to twelve hundred dollars; and if na tive Africans can be procured at a third or fourth of that price, it is evident that the drain upon Virginia will cease. Mr. Ruffin thinks that the places of the de

ported slaves cannot be supplied by white imnigrants for many years; and that in the mean time agriculture must suffer materially, and th price of land must fall. But, unluckily for this Pre-Slavery view of the case, it is utterly u supported by facts. The history of the States from which Slavery has gradually receded proves just the contrary, viz: that white labor immediately steps in to fill up the vacuum mad by the deported slaves, that agriculture im proves, and that the value of land enhances in rapid ratio. Delaware and Maryland, and the portion of Virginia which lies in the vicinity of this city, furnish striking examples of this truth. Slavery is rapidly evanishing, and the demand for labor has brought in a much large supply of free white labor than was furnished by the negroes who have been removed sout The consequence is, that great cities with commerce and manufactures are springing up on Southern soil; the price of land is daily augmenting, and improvement in every form is taking the place of the sluggish system of Slavery. The only portions of Maryland in which the stupor of the olden times is to be seen are those which, by the cultivation of tobacco, are bacco brings a high price, which will justify the only explain his conduct by the supposition employment of slave labor; and the effect is to that he indulges still higher aspirations. en several of the naturally finest counties of the State in the condition they occupied fifty prevails in Mississippi during the summer years ago. The northern counties, whose soil and climate will not invite the employment of of being seized with vertigo while speaking, we

endearing tie of family and kindred

When Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, made a vio-

nonths, and the risk which the Senator incurs

There must be, in the atmosphere of Mic

with comparative moderation, for a Mis

was observable last year, of his colleague,

perature of those high latitudes: and he sang

hosannas to the Union, in strains which would

do honor to Winthrop or Everett; but no sooner

began to boil and his tongue to speak daggers.

The Union was rent in twain by the fierceness

of his wrath, in less time than would be neces-

hot fury of Mr Davis's speeches at home, than

He is at once proud, passionate, and bilious

different. His disposition is mild and forbear-

ing, and, while ardor is natural to him, any

thing savoring of a desperate resolve, like that

It will be remembered that, when Mr. Doug-

1857, Mr. Brown was one of the few Souther

ents, at the town of Terry, he says:

"Happily, we were left in no doubt as to what

to see that they were faithfully executed. The aspirant to Presidential honors, who, in full

view of a decision of the Supreme Court, got his own consent to inquire whether means could not be devised to supersede the decision, showed himself unworthy of public trust, because he showed that, to accomplish his own purposes, he would trample under foot the most sacred

naranties of the Constitution.
"The decision having been rendered in our

favor, he concluded against all argument as to

what were our rights. The only remaining question was, as to what were the best and most

rtain means of securing our rights. We had

At this point, we were met with a new and

He insists upon a slave code; and if the

Union in one common ruin. He says:

"Gentlemen belonging to other parties mu pardon him, while he gave a word of advice

iew of a decision by the Supreme Court, got

men of his party who did not immediately turn

We confess that we were less surprised at the

did he reach his semi-tropical home on the

him is a dissolution of the Union

Pennsylvania The counties of Fairfax and Prince William in Virginia, which lie on the Potomac near this city, furnish another striking illustration of the

invigorating influences of free labor. Slavery had completely exhausted them had robbed them of their natural fertility, and pian; but no sooner does he set foot on the left them barren wastes. But about twelve or soil of that State, than his words are winged fifteen years ago, some enterprising New York. with fire, and wither or consume whatever ers conceived the idea of restoring them to fer- stands in their way. The same phenomenon tility, and made purchases of land at nominal sums. This process has continued to go forward ever since, and the result is, that at the present day something like half the population of Fairfax is of Northern origin, and the value

In all the northern counties of Eastern Virzinia the same process of resettlement by Northern immigrants is going forward. They are gradually superseding the slaveholders, and restoring the land which they have wasted to nore than its pristine fertility. Western Vir ginia, in which Slavery has never taken a deep from the North or from Europe, and thus dri- at his Union-saving efforts in New England. question," as dangerous to the Union.

of land has increased ten-fold.

ving the institution further south fail to make an impression upon the minds, cannot fail to perceive that Slavery is a transient institution, with them at least, whatever it may be with the Gulf States; and when High, is entirely foreign to his kindly nature. this conviction is arrived at they will not be long in concluding that their welfare calls for las first broke out of the traces in December. measures calculated to facilitate the natural

endency of things. We are no apologists of the dom rights-a barbarous and cruel practice; but it Illinois Senator than Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvas nevertheless a fact, that it is making free nia, Mr. Green of Missouri, and others. In States of Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky. It appears to be an engine in the hands of Providence for the destruction of the ery system of which it is one of the most odious characteristics. God's providence is ever on the side of the right, and He sets the counsels of the wicked at naught by his perfect

For years to come, it will be impossible to abolish this domestic slave trade, except by the inauguration of the greater crime of reopening the foreign. It will go on, and its effect wil he to make free States of Maryland, Virginia Kentucky, and Missouri. Their weight will be added to the North, and subtracted from the South; and this transfer from one side to the other, taken in connection with the conversion of the great Western Territories into free States, will forever settle the question of Sla

Although the abolition of the domestic slav trade cannot be effected, we see no reason why cannot be regulated; and we suggest to uthern men of liberal views, without distincion of party, the consideration of this matter Let them look at the subject in the light in which it was viewed by the recent Episcopal Convention of South Carolina. That Cor vention declared that the relation of husband and wife is of Divine institution, and equally binding on master and slave; and that the inunction of the Saviour, forbidding the separaion of husband and wife, is obligatory on the master, and every master should so regulate the disposition of his slaves as not to infringe

the Divine injunction. This action of the Episcopal Convention i most extraordinary plea in bar. Though it was admitted we might go with our slave property into the Territories, and have it protected under the Constitution after we got it there; though this was the judgment, we were told the force South Carolina is the most creditable thing which any religious body in the South has per formed in a long time. Coming, as it does, from South Carolina, we have reason to hope that the example will be followed by all the States, and by all denominations. But even that will not be enough, while it is left to the discretion of individuals to act, or not, upon the injunctions of the Church. Bad men should not have it in their power to commit the crime of sundering the family ties of their slaves, with no further penalty annexed than the eensures of the Church. The civil law the eensures of the Church. The civil law the pomoratic party, in Convention assembled. formed in a long time. Coming, as it does, the censures of the Church. The civil law Democratic party, in Convention assembled, that it take steps to execute that judgment, and, if it refused, to turn her back upon it." should step in, with a plenary prohibition of such separations under all possible circumstances, and a violation of the law should be punished with a severity which would insure its

If all the denominations in the South will example of the Episcopal Church of South Carolina, there can be no doubt that public opinion will at once be brought to sanction the r f such laws. Their failure to take this cour will argue a base spirit of worldliness, and a total disregard of the most imperative and essential precepts of Christianity.

til they had taken the outposts, captured the citad l, and literally beaten down the walls of We have a number of Southern

newspapers on our list. We find in none of was thrown up by deserters from their own Floyd, and several of the delegation in Con-

newspapers on our list. We find in none of them the faintest allusion to this all-essential duty. They discuss infant baptism, election, free grace, reprobation, and a thousand other theological abstractions, but have not a word to say against the enormous wickedness which grows out of the diabolical maxim, "that black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect." They tythe mint, anise, and cummin, but neglect the weightier matters of the law—truth, mercy, and judgment.

Public opinion in the South is not prepared for the abolition of Slavery, but it is prepared for beginning the reformatory measures recommended by the South Corolina Episcopal mended by the South Corolina Episcopal severe. He warned them that hesitation now church. All men of common decency, to say nothing of Christians, are prepared for that measure. The South, in spite of Pro-Slavery fanaticism, is beginning to admit the existence resolute determination of the South to have her fanaticism, is beginning to admit the existence

of the practical evils growing out of the domestic slave trade, and policy no less than humanity demands a reformation of the system.

The system of Slavery, thus ameliorated.

The system of Slavery, thus ameliorated.

The system of Slavery thus ameliorated. The system of Slavery, thus ameliorated, if an Abolitionist were elected to the Presi-would cease to be the abhorrent thing it now dency. He replied by asking what others were is, and, by the process of sale and removal going to do to prevent it. Of one thing is, and, by the process of sale and removal going to do to prevent it. Of one thing the more posthern to the more southern to the more southern to the more southern to the more posthern to the more southern to the more posthern to the more southern to the more posthern to the more from the more northern to the more southern his rights at the risk of a party, would never demand them at the risk of the Union."

the former, and be concentrated, though in a Upon the question of reviving the slave trade modified form, in the extreme South.

Here, then, is a policy for the South which all standard. He has no scruples of conscience outhern men can approve, who are not utterly on the subject; he thinks the Federal laws nsensible to the demands of humanity. We which prohibit the traffic are too rigid, and commend it to the notice of our friends in Missiahould be modified; indeed, he would not obsouri who are for making that State free, but set to having a few of the Congo negroes, by whose main reliance is upon compelling the recognition of African barbarism; and in this conmoval of the slaves to the South. If they can dation of African barbarism; and in this connot give liberty to the slaves while they secure nection he gets off an exceedingly bold and liberty to the State, let them by all means inoriginal comparison of the dreaded African deluge of barbarism with the oft-experienced sist upon such humane regulations as will prevent them from being torn away from every Mississippi deluge of water. He rings the changes upon this metaphor, and makes the most of it upon the impressible minds of the ANOTHER SPEECH FROM SENATOR Terryites, who seem to have a wholesome dread of the Father of Waters, and naturally

lent Pro-Slavery disunion speech last winter, dreadful. it was remarked by one of his colleagues that But Mr. Brown admits his shortcomin his Senatorial term was about to expire, a fact this question of barbaric floods, from associawhich was deemed amply sufficient to explain tion with Mississippi floods, and gives assuhis unwonted zeal in behalf of Southern rights. We have not examined the Senate directory and may come to take a more liberal view of recently, but if the sands are not rapidly pass- the matter. We cannot doubt that his patrioting from the upper to the nether compartment ism will rise to the high-water mark. The nabled to retain their slave population. To of Senator Brown's hour-glass, then we can prevalent sentiment in the State is favorable the slave trade, and if the price of negroes keeps up, there can be no doubt that the de Notwithstanding the very hot weather which mand for free trade in the article will overpower all opposition.

conclude that whatever is like unto it must be

#### NEW COALITION.

slave labor, are rapidly improving, and becom- find the newspapers of his State filled with Mr. Winthrop has recently written a most ing assimilated to the adjacent free State of elaborate specimens of his peculiarly fervid onservative letter, deprecating the Anti-Slave oratory, in which the mildest thing proposed by y agitation as altogether useless and pernicious It seems to find especial favor with the Sham Democracy, and the Journal of Commerce prosippi, some quality which sets the brain on fire. nounces it essentially Democratic. It is sug-Mr. Brown, while in this latitude, always speaks gested that this letter has been written in coneert with the Conservative wing of the Virginia Democracy, and that it foreshadows a coalition with the Old Line Whigs and other conserva tive Oppositionists. The names of Hunter and Winthrop would form a personally highly respectable, if not very formidable, ticket for Davis In the cold latitude of Maine and the resident and Vice President. seas adjacent, his speeches partook of the tem-

A dozen years ago, Mr. Winthrop was re garded as one of the most reliable Anti-Slavery Whigs in Congress. But his opposition to the aggressions of Slavery, now that nothing but aggression and agitation, is thought of by the banks of the lower Mississippi, than his brain Sham Democracy, has entirely ceased. Mr. Winthrop has no stomach for the fight, and for several years past we have only heard from him the burden of which have been a feeble remon strance against "the agitation of the Slaver

Mr. Hunter, though now a leader of the Shan from him. But with Mr. Brown the case is gin. He left that organization long before its final dissolution, on what particular grounds we are not aware. Until lately, he had the entire confidence of the ultra Southern wing of entire confidence of the ultra Southern wing of the "Democratic" party; but recently, within the last six months, he finds himself, without Slavery is as secure as it was? which animated the fallen angel when he dethe last six months, he finds himself, without termined to wage unequal war with the Most having opened his mouth, thrown into association with its more conservative and Norther elements.

Mr. Wise, who, a brief year ago, was unable to command a dozen votes for U. S. Senahis back upon him. He was far less severe tor against Mr. Hunter, in consequence of his rade. It is a shocking violation of human upon the Squatter Sovereignty heresies of the opposition to the Lecompton Constitution and sympathy with Mr. Douglas, is now the peculiar favorite of the most ultra Slavery Propadeed, we have an indistinct recollection that gandists, in and out of Virginia. He insists Mr. Brown interposed in the debate in behalf of that Congress is bound to protect Slavery in the

different language. He now arraigns Mr. tion."

Douglas as the grand Heresiarch, and deems Mr. Wise having deserted his friend Dougla his doctrines as subversive of the Constitution.

In his speech on the 18th June to his constitu
Hunter seem disposed to step into the vacancy; and the Richmond Examiner, his reputed or gan, cries out lustily for non-intervention. A were our rights on that question which more powerfully than any other appealed to Southirt had already and Hunter. They appear to think that the ern hearts. The Supreme Court had already decided that a Southern man had the constitutional right to go with his slave property to as Territory, and have it protected after he gots there. No man, North or South, who revered law and sought peace, would reject that decistion or attempt to eigenvent it by a resort to ion, or attempt to circumvent it by a resort to tweedle dee, which would be tolerated nowhere ecious and deceptive pleas.
"The Supreme Court was the tribunal of the last resort. If its decisions were disregarded or evaded, there was an end of Government. Congress made laws, the Supreme Court expounded them, and it belonged to the President to see that they were faithfully executed. Democracy of that State, since they abandoned the principles of Jefferson and Madison, have fallen into a chronic love of frivolous disputation, the whole aim of which is to prove that is a fierce rivalry between the politicians Slavery was ordained of Heaven, and that the Federal Constitution was devised mainly with a view to spread it over this continent.

The experiment of a coalition between the disorganized Black Democracy and the scattersacred ed and peeled remnants of defunct Whiggery is that can be done, under the circumstances, by took decided ground in favor of Congressional legislation for the protection of Slavery in the Territories: but his organ seems now disposed to withdraw him from that position, and to fall quiet and cautions man; and we shall not b Charleston Convention unite upon him as the

> VIRGINIA POLITICS.—The Richmond Enqui rer thus classifies the Virginia "Democracy 1. For popular sovereignty. Two news

the Lynchburg Virginian and Fincastle Den Charleston Convention refuses to endorse that neasure, he is for sinking the party and the of Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories, but think that policy requires nonmention. Ex-Governor Smith

of Congressional intervention for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, and upon its recog-

4. Those pledged to oppose the ne

Governor Wise for President. Eight newsapers, including the Richmond Examiner. These factions are waging a war to the knife gainst each other.

THE SLAVE TRADE-MR. STEPHENS. purpose of the kind is entertained by any considerable portion of the Southern people; but and to admit that the slave-traders have the it reminds us of the vain efforts of the victims of consumption to reassure themselves of health. The fact is now incontestable, that the great South is right in demanding the repeal of the ray of facts and figures, and on this account mass of the Black Democracy in the Gulf States are favorable to the nefarious scheme of reviving the slave trade. They are daily be coming bolder, and are enlisting in their service the ablest and most ambitious politicians in those States.

The most valuable accession which this new party has yet made, is that of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, an able and experienced politician, eloquent and popular.

Mr. Stephens has recently made a speech to his constituents at Augusta, professedly with a view to take leave of them, and to retire to private life; but it would argue a shallow experience with the history of public men to take him at his word. Even his friends will not make that mistake, and he would not thank them for doing so. His real purpose is to retire from the hiennial scuffle for a place in the House of Representatives, to the more permanent and dignified repose of the Senate chamber. Mr. Iverson's term expires on the 4th of March, and Mr. Stephens, with a great deal more talent reputation, and popularity, will quietly step necessary for him to place himself in the front ank of Southern patriots. Georgia is an in tensely Southern State, and its Representatives must be intensely Southern men. Mr. Iverson himself, at the last session of Congress, with a fearful looking forward to the ordeal of a new election, took occasion to make a pyrotechnic display, which was highly acceptable to his constituents. He would not hesitate to dissolve the Union at a moment's warning, in the event of the election of a Republican President. This was then regarded as the highest possible bid for the popular suffrages in Georgia, but, in the progress of events, the question of reopening the slave trade has assumed an interest and importance far beyond the barren, not to say perilous, scheme of disunion. The former is a proposition to make every white man in Georia a slaveholder and a gentleman, by bringing down the price of negroes to a point attainable by men of the most moderate means. Mr. Stephens has seized upon this popular demand for cheap negroes, and will infallibly out-travel poor Mr. Iverson, upon his disunion hobby, to

the portals of the Senate chamber. But Mr. Stephens, while broaching the new proposition, has taken care not to do sudden his constituents. He is not frank in the state. case before the Superior Court in ment of his opinions, but insinuates his longings for more Africans, rather than avows them. He is by necessary implication in favor of one Borghese, a very corrupt individual, of the trade, and yet he hesitates to say so in who, twenty years ago or more, did a tremenso many words. He is in favor of territorial dons business in the way of supplying the expansion, of annexing Sonora, Chihuahua, great West and portions of the Southwest with

The following extracts leave no doubt as to bat Mr. St tophene means. He says: "He believed truth would triumph; all the currency." South wants is decision, union, patriotism. He believed in the power and omnipotence of truth, and would ask for nothing wrong. The bills of sale, conveyances, etc.'" Then follow great principle to be carried out is expansion-

that these countries cannot be converted into

the right of the people of the South to go to the Territories with their slave property, pro-tected by the Constitution, on a platform of equal rights. \* \* \* "He had been asked, what are the prospects there is very little prospect of the South set-tling any territory outside of Texas; in fact,

little or no prospect at all, unless we increase our African stock. "This question his hearers should examine in its length and breadth; he would do nothing more than present it. But it is as plain as anything, that unless the number of African stock be increased, we have not the popula-tion, and might as well abandon the race with our brethren of the North in the colonization of the Territories. It was not for him to ad Mr. Brown interposed in the debate in behalf of his friend from Illinois, and insisted that he should not be read out of the party. But in Mississippi, at the present day, he speaks a different language. He now arraigns Mr. Douglas and his "unfriendly legislation." If there are but few more slave States, with Mr. Douglas and his "unfriendly legislation." Proviso, but simply for the want of people to people; rivers and mountains do not make them; and slave States cannot be made with out Africans. I am not telling you, he said to do it, but it is a serious question concerning

our political and domestic policy; and we do not want voters and declaimers so much as thinkers and reasoners." The Southern Citizen, the Washington organ

The Slavery propagandists of the Gulf States

in consequence of their ultraisms, have lost all hopes of attaining to the first honors of the Federal Government, which are conferred by all the States acting together; and hence there that region for local popularity. Mr. Stephens has bowed to the circumstances by which he is surrounded. He is not naturally an ultraist, but he must be ultra, or nothing, and he chooses to be ultra. He commenced his career as a Conservative Whig, with Anti-Slavery leanings. but a poor expedient, but it is about the best He at one time declared Slavery to be an evil. and looked forward to emancipation ; but, with the parties interested in opposing the rising the progress of Pro-Slavery feeling, he gradually lost his Anti-Slaveryism. His progress down wards has been gradual. He has with public opinion. He clung to the Whig party until it had fallen into general odium in the Southern States, and then abandoned it for back upon non-intervention. He is a very the "Democracy." In the ranks of that organieasion required, but not more so; and it is on this principle of action, viz: of always looking standard-bearer of the party; and in casting to the main chance, that Mr. Stephens now cantiously avows himself in favor of the inamous slave trade.

In no other portion of the world is there so ittle moral independence as in the Gulf States. Everything like independence of thought and ntegrity of political principle is crushed to the earth. In the more northern slave States, the case is a little, but a very little better, except in a few localities immediately on the northern dashing way of going for what is popular, but Those who affect the greatest boldness, and assume the most ultra positions, are in reality he most miserable time-servers. They swim with the current, and never dare on any acdexterous swimmer of this sort. He has ever kept his head down the stream, and rowed forward with all his might. The consequence is, nition at Charleston. Both the Senators, Ma- that he has been what is called a successful

northern States, which are competitors with paired the utility of his book by deliberately Congo and Dahomey in the production of ne- insisting upon a proposition which will revolu groes for the Southern market. Here, then, is the slaveholders, and only serve for merriment an opening for a strong opposition party in the with others. As a bantering off-set to the South. They should make the most of it. They preposterous demands of the slaveholders upon should denounce the trade on every ground, the Federal Government, it may do very well: moral, political, and social. But if they admit, but as a serious proposition, it will injure rath The proposition to reopen the African slave as many seem disposed to do, from mere moral cowardice, and a habit of acquiescence in the Mr. Helper has been badly used by the political and social issues of the day. It demands of Slavery, that the traffic is not obsuits the convenience of certain branches of the jectionable in a moral point of view, they may which characterizes his book is traceable to Sham Democracy to pretend that no serious as well give over their opposition. To concede

#### THE REVIEW

laws which prohibit it.

ionary of Americanisms. A Glossary of Words and Phrases, usually regarded as peculiar to the United States. By John Russell Bartlett. Second Edition, greatly improved and enlarged. Baston: Li tle, Brown, & Company. London: Trubner & Company. 1859. For sale by Taylor & Maury. Dictionaries are not generally regarded as

confess to have whiled away a few summer hours very pleasantly over this dictionary. By Americanisms," the author means : "1. Archaisms, i. c. old English words obsote, or nearly so, in England, but retained in

se in this country. "2. English words used in a different from what they are in England. "3. Words which have retained their original

in England. "4. English provincialisms adopted into general use in America.

"5. Newly-coined words, which owe their or gin to the productions or to the circumstances

of the country. "6. Words horrowed from European la guages, especially the French, Spanish, Dutch,

and German. "7. Indian words. " 8. Negroisms. "9. Peculiarities of pronunciation. It will readily be seen that such a work, eve tolerably well executed, must contain a vast
both were imprisoned.
8. The rest demanded instant trials, but the both for the etymologist and the general reader As the result of his researches, the author de clares that nine-tenths of the colloquial peculiarities of New England are derived directly hold United States prisoners, said to thes from Great Britain, and that they are now provincial in those parts from which the early colonists emigrated, or are to be found in the writings of well-accredited authors of the period when that emigration took place. This is a striking confirmation of Mr. Palfrey's assertion, that the inhabitants of New England are of as pure English blood as those of any county in England. The introductory essay is not the least interesting part of the book Perhaps we can best give an idea of its scope by citing a few of the definitions. " Bogus, adj. Counterfeit, false.

olence to the more conservative portion of ton Courier of June 12, 1857, in reporting a gives the following as the origin of this word The word boons is a corruption of the name and other Southern regions; but he admits counterfeit bills, and bills on fictitious banks. The Western people fell into the habit of shortslaveholding States without more African slaves. | ening the name of Borghese into that of bogus; and his bills, as well as others of like character, were universally styled by them "hogus rong. The bills of sale, conveyances, etc.' " Then follow barni, milk, and clabber, mud.) Milk turned furnishing the prisoners such nec sour and thick. It is sometimes called simply the Government will not provide. sour and thick. It is sometimes called simply clabber. The etymology shows that the sense in which the term is used in America is the true and original one, although it is usually ment, they probably will, there will be great explained in dictionaries as meaning 'sour expenses to meet, for the prisoners me

ttermilk.' "Buncombe-Bunkum, \* \* \* The origin of the phrase, 'talking for Buncombe,' is ways. They believe that the opportunity for thus related in Wheeler's History of North Carolina: 'Several years ago, in Congress, aggressions are, should not be lo the member from this district arose to address the House, without any extraordinary powers tered strong words of sympathy, and the effect n manner or matter to interest the audience. of the cruel treatment of the prisoners is a Many members left the hall. Very naively, he told those who remained that they might go, up to action of the long-latent personal Co told those who remained that they might go, too: he should speak for some time, but he

dams's father, and twenty others, one or two com the north end of the town, where all ship ousiness is carried on, used to meet, make a caucus, and lay their plan for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power. When they had settled it, they separated, and used each his particular influence within his own circle."

"From the above remarks," adds Mr. Pickering, "it would seem that these meetings were n some measure under the direction of men oncerned in the 'ship business;' I had therefore thought it not improbable that caucus might be a corruption of 'caulkers,' the word meetings' being understood. I was after wards informed that several gentlemen in Salem and Boston believed this to be the origin

The volume is rich in etymology, though not so rich as we should like to have it, or as it might be. So many words contain within Texas, has not only resigned his office, but themselves a history, that to know words thoroughly is of itself an education. Yet nothing more evanescent than words. The body renains, but the spirit vanishes; in witness whereof, this very word caucus, of recent yet entirely uncertain origin. Many words and phrases are explained in this dictionary, concerning whose ormation we are left in the dark. In some ases no doubt this cannot be ascertained, yet many more we cannot but think it might be. At any rate, we should like to have it. As it At any rate, we should *like* to have it. As it is, the book is what good books ought to be, people of the country. The New York Journal entertaining and instructive.

compendium of the Impending Crisis of the Sc

Hinton R. Helper, of North Carolina. 1 B. Burdick, No. 8 Spruce street. 1859. This is a cheap edition of the work of Mr. Helper, intended for a wide circulation. Besides various tables derived from the census. presenting in strong contrast the superiority of Freedom over Slavery, the work contains a compact array of authorities, Northern and outhern, ancient and modern, which will be highly useful to the public speaker, the editor, be called to assemble at Charleston about and to the controversialist. Mr. Helper claims last of April or first of May, 1860. to be an Abolitionist, and, from a cursory peorder. Southern politicians have a bold and rusal of his work, we infer that his views conform more nearly to those of the Radical Abolitionists, of which Mr. Gerrit Smith is the type, than to the old Liberty Party or Republican schools.

His plan for abolishing Slavery will find more favor with Abolitionists than with slavecolders, or even the non-slaveholders of the South. It simply proposes abolition without compensation to the slaveholder, and at the same time requires the slaveholders to advance | Washington States, will get the no sixty dollars per head to each slave. Whatever merits this scheme may possess, feasibilities of the country of

The slave trade is popular in the Gulf States, ty cannot be set down as one of them, and we but it can never be in the older and more incline to the opinion, that Mr. Helper has im-

Mr. Helper has been badly used by the that point, is to concede everything essential, But the facts brought together in this volume

are invaluable, whatever may be said or thought best of the argument. If it is not a high crime of the use that has been made of them. Few the work is worth two-fold the price which we presume it will be sold for To the Editor of the National Era:

This communication is sent to a few of the

most influential presses. Will you publish it. or the substance of it, and thus render a great service to the prisoners and the cause of Freedom?

particularly entertaining reading, yet we must THE OBERLIN VICTIMS OF GOVERN. MENTAL OPPRESSIO 1. A slave named John is alleged to have escaped, nearly three years ago, from his master in Kentucky.

2. In September last, he was pursued, and a

man living in Oberlin, and taken to be the same person, was seized by armed men, he be-ing decoyed out of the village at the instance of the pursuers.

3. He was hurried off to Wellington, to await meaning in the United States, although not in England.

4. Tidings having reached the inhabitants of

Oberlin, excited already by the knowledge that slave-catchers had been prowling about the vilage, a few persons hastened to Wellington, for the purpose of rescuing one whom they believed to be a kidnapped man.

5. Those men, with others, citizens of Wel-agton, succeeded in delivering the negro from his captors.
6. The officers of the Federal Government arraigned these men as criminals, part bein

white men and part colored men.
7. A packed jury, selected by the Marshal, every one of whom was a Buchanan Democrat, found the two who were tried guilty. One was sentenced to pay \$600, and the other \$100, and

ge postponed the trials, and would have adted the prisoners to bail if they had virtual confessed that they were felons. The sheriff, ends; for I would have acted as you have

9. The Wellington men made some concessions, and after being fined \$25 each, and in oned one day, were discharged. two convicted men were remanded o prison; and eleven others, rather than give on the terms required, went with them. 11. The party has now been confined up wards of seventy days, and they may remain ere all summer or longer. Professor Henry E. Peck is one of them. Last year, he was the He belongs to a very rare class of men. The Ohio Conference of this year have, by their Moderator, addressed him in a public letter, in

possible, be willing to share with you your pris

on sufferings. And we do all pray God to en able you humbly to endure your sufferings for

weeks longer, if need be, rather than compromise, in any way, the principles of justice freedom." 12. The prisoners urgently need immediate Nine of the thirteen now in jail are ed. Six of the number depend wholly on their daily labor for support, and the rest are Is, as well as others of like charac-miversally styled by them "bogus By an easy and not very unnatural der God, for their daily bread. Already have

13. If the trials go ou, as, considering the character of the Judge and the District Attorney, and the influence of the Federal Govern the prosecution challenges it, to carry on d sive hostilities on a large scale, the Go

14. The Congregational Conferences ian Anti-Slavery sentiment of the people.

too; he should speak for some time, but he 'was only talking for Buncombe.' "

Concerning the word caucus, he quotes from Gordon, "More than fifty years ago, Mr. Samuel

Concerning the word caucus, he quotes from grace, and has turned their sorrow their courses. He has raised up friends, has visited the prisoners with peculiarly rich outpourings of grace, and has turned their sorrow to the policy of the prisoners with peculiarly rich outpourings of grace, and has turned their sorrow to the prisoners with peculiarly rich outpourings of grace, and has turned their sorrow to the prisoners with peculiarly rich outpourings of grace, and has turned their sorrow to the prisoners believe that God approves their course. to good account in a quickening of Anti-Slaery zeal, which is reported to them from va-

16. All communications of inq nations, may be directed to S. Plumb, Esq. Lorain county, Ohio, or to th Amistad committee in New York, which still in working order, unbroken—Lewis Tap pan, Treasurer, No. 48 Beekman street, New

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION .- GOV. Wise has written a letter to a citizen of Lynchburg Va., disagreeing with General Cass on the question of the rights of foreign Government naturalized citizens who were born under the laws. He says he "would protect our natura ized citizens against military service of other Powers to the uttermost ends of the earth."

A FAITHFUL AND HONEST OFFICER.-Majo ected, under executions and judgments, about half a million more; and yet he did not hold on to a dollar, under the pretext that he had offsets against the Government.- Washington

The Democratic National Convention ominating candidates for President and Vi President of the United States, is already atof Commerce says: "Two of the States have already chosen their delegates at large. These are Vermont and Maine. Others will follow a are Vermont and Maine. no distant day, but we presume not until the occurrence of their Nominating ventions in the ensuing autumn, and, where appointment is by districts, perhaps ge a date subsequent to the fall electime for holding the Convention has not been fixed, nor has the committee held a that the meeting of the committee will take the meeting of the committee will take place at Washington during the first week December next, and that the Convention \*

The Republican State Committee of No York resolved to call a State Convention, meet at Syracuse on the 7th of September nex the basis of representation to be two deleg from each district.

Upon questions of national politics, the atic Convention is explicit in endo the positions understood to be assumed by Stator Douglas. They also took ground again

It is rumored that Mr Preor recently

WEST AND THE REP ONAL CONVENTION I Editor of the National Era Western man, I feel, in co blicans with whose views I all degree of interest in kn basis and how the delegates National Convention for cted, where the Convention ether the National Commi to issue a call, inviting a cordant elements opposed to ant party, or whether they the duties assigned then ans at Philadelphia in 1856, ican Convention? These st importance to the Repu Union, but particularly of where any attempt at fusion ingism or Pro-Slaveryism we That the Convention will be si and meet in one of the cities leghany mountains, is a settled Committee regard the wishe

rity of those who intrusted the

we the Convention in Cincinn

she will be satisfied, as I de

ern States will be, to go eit

Indianapolis, Chicago, or

ing, Va., the last a place a

other, besides being in a slav

o event will the West feel like

ne of the Eastern cities, and

duties. And while Ohio

No. 654.

ds ought not in fairness to as The feeling throughout the ot be mistaken on these poi t, when the Committee issue the Convention, that it will n but they desire to see not ans of the United States no heir respective States and Cong us in the election of delegants of the reopening of either any other slave trade, to the spread of t National Territories, to on of the slave power in this G is reckless and extravagant ex-te people's money, to the shame-ent of the rights of naturalized general policy of the present ; and in favor of reform in a ents of the Government, of pro the rights of native and natural and especially of reorganizing Court of the United States, so a the duties of the judges, and states such a proportionate reprise the bench as they are justly entitiation, and the amount of business for adjudication in that court.

But while we are first of all researching the Republican organizations. But while we are miss of all preserving the Republican orgation the corrupting influences of we are by no means unmindful cance and necessity of electing de onvention on a proper and fai ruly to represent the electors wh ganization its vitality, and witho port defeat is inevitable. In ord ort deteat is intervalue.

The form of the part of the and the voice of the minority of o other way so well as by elect ber of delegates to which each district is entitled, by ballot, in gressional Conventions, because ber of Republicans would be in at anal Conventions than Congressional Conventions than be got together from each Congre in any State Convention. But i

in any State Convention. But I home the length of time required expenses of attending State Convictions assumed the delegates to which the State titled, as the old parties used to otherwise we should have delegate to would not properly reflect the people they assumed to repursa. people they assumed to repress minority in many localities in the be without a representative. Be egates are elected in Congressi a larger number of Republicaus they would make such selection as will fairly represent the sent party in all lacalities in the State tainly very desirable. would it not be good policy for earnest Republican journals t question, and present it in all its above all, to urge the National C they issue their call, to apportion delegates to which the several districts shall be entitled in each as the basis of representation of the state of the state

crats, were united in any Si one ticket, on a platform whiel fundamental principles of the ty as adopted at Philadelphia said States be the united vote tion. Say that each Congress every State of the Union she elect one delegate, no matter h can votes they may have, (or theretofore cast any,) and one and Opposition votes they unitedly for one ticket at the election in said district, and of five thousand such votes a gate; so that a district easting lican and Opposition vote, and some districts do, more than to her of votes for the success of nated than districts as a success of the su

nated than districts even in should have something like number of votes in Convent who the nominee should be thousand Republican and where united on a State tick that should entitle a district delegate, and a fraction of another delegate, because the of votes cast by us in each di men is between five and eight plan must either be adopted, should be permitted to send they had an efficient Republi and no district should be n and no district should be per delegates from any Congress any State, unless they cast at sand Republican or Republi Opposition votes. If the about a plan is not adopted by the they issue their call, and all the ments, North and South, are delegates to a National Confany regard to the principles. the Pour to the principles epublican organization when the Convention

found when the Convention in hands of those whose first and it be put forth to destroy it.

That the principle of reprocrect one, but few will deny, acted upon it, both in State it ventions, since the organization. ns, since the organis tentions, since the organization system, as may be seen became in which apportion whenever any State or County called. Why, then, should maknowledged to be correct and when we call our National Cobjection urged against this possession. objection urged against this property our organ of the States was so incongrue the name of Republican in so that a call of the kind refer yery well be issued. That of good no longer, for we now he and united organization, and it which to base such a call are state. Nothing can be fairer ple of having the voters re Convention—whether County, al and certainly nothing co just than to call a National the basis of allowing every St. North and South, to elect as a they were entitled to elector any reference to whether they or Republican and Opposition of the country in the country to the count

ot; for it can it cannot be question outd send a full delegion National Convent be set down as one of them, and we the opinion, that Mr. Helper has imne utility of his book by deliberately upon a proposition which will revolt holders, and only serve for merriment ers. As a bantering off-set to the ous demands of the slaveholders upon ral Government, it may do very well serious proposition, it will injure rathromote the object he has in view. elper has been badly used by the ers, and it is evident that the asperity

e facts brought together in this volume uable, whatever may be said or thought that has been made of them. Few n be found embodying a stronger arcts and figures, and on this account is worth two-fold the price which we it will be sold for. ditor of the National Era .

ommunication is sent to a few of the uential presses. Will you publish it, bstance of it, and thus render a great the prisoners and the cause of Free-BERLIN VICTIMS OF GOVERN.

slave named John is alleged to have nearly three years ago, from his mas-entucky. September last, he was pursued, and a

ng in Oberlin, and taken to be the son, was seized by armed men, he be-yed out of the village at the instance rsuers. was burried off to Wellington, to await train of cars going south. excited already by the knowledge that chers had been prowling about the vil-ew persons hastened to Wellington, for ose of rescuing one whom they believed cidnapped man.

ors.
e officers of the Federal Government of these men as criminals, part being and part colored men.

packed jury, selected by the Marshal, e of whom was a Buchanan Democrat, e two who were tried guilty. One was do to pay \$600, and the other \$100, and

ose men, with others, citizens of Wel-

re imprisoned. e rest demanded instant trials, but the he prisoners to bail if they had virtual-seed that they were felons. The sheriff, y the law of the State to receive and nited States prisoners, said to these s: "I receive you not as felons, but as for I would have acted as you have

the terms required, went with them.
The party has now been confined upof seventy days, and they may remain
I summer or longer. Professor Henry t is one of them. Last year, he was the tor of the Ohio Congregational Confer-He belongs to a very rare class of men-tic Conference of this year have, by their tor, addressed him in a public letter, in be willing to share with you your pris

soners expended \$400 for necessary exattending the trials, and they owe \$200 the sheriff, for entertaining members r families who have visited them, and ing the prisoners such necessaries as vernment will not provide. If the trials go on, as, considering the ter of the Judge and the District Attor-id the influence of the Federal Govern-

would make such selections of delega

very desirable.

will fairly represent the sentiments of the larty in all lacalities in the State, which is cer-

view of the importance of this matter.

ald it not be good policy for the Era and all

mest Republican journals to take up this lession, and present it in all its bearings; and,

weall, to urge the National Committee, when

issue their call, to apportion the number of gates to which the several Congressional nets shall be entitled in each State, taking

sthe basis of representation the Republican me at the last general election; and wherever

Republican and Opposition elements, ther Americans or Anti-Lecompton Demo-

s, were united in any State in support of

meticket, on a platform which recognised the midamental principles of the Republican parts as adopted at Philadelphia, let the basis for

aid States be the united vote of that Opposi-on. Say that each Congressional district in very State of the Union shall be entitled to

dect one delegate, no matter how few Republi-an rotes they may have, (or whether they have deretofore cast any,) and one additional dele-

ould have something like a proportionate

mber of votes in Convention to determine

the nominee should be. I suggest eight

hould entitle a district to an additional

r delegate, because the average number

tes east by us in each district in a majori-

of the States in which we elect our Congress-n is between five and eight thousand. This

an must either be adopted, or else no State

y had an efficient Republican organization

of no district should be permitted to send elegates from any Congressional district in by State, unless they cast at least five thou-

and Republican or Republican and united apposition votes. If the above or some simi-

plan is not adopted by the Committee when

ley issue their call, and all the Opposition ele-lents, North and South, are invited to send

gate, and a fraction of five thousand

they probably will, there will be great They believe that the opportunity fog to the American people what Federa sions are, should not be lost. The Congregational Conferences of an, Illinois, Ohio, and Iowa, have un strong words of sympathy, and the effe

nti-Slavery sentiment of the people. The prisoners believe that God appr ourse. He has raised up friends, has the prisoners with peculiarly rich outges of grace, and has turned their sorrow od account in a quickening of Anti-Slaeal, which is reported to them from vaparts of the land.

All communications of inquiry, or do in, Lorain county, Ohio, or to the old ad committee in New York, which is working order, unbroken—Lewis Tap

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NATURALIZATION QUESTION.-Gov. Wise ritten a letter to a citizen of Lynchburg disagreeing with General Cass on the on of the rights of foreign Government alized citizens who were born under the itizens against military service of other rs to the uttermost ends of the earth.'

, has not only resigned his office, bu settling his accounts, the Governmedue him \$18.06 more than he claimed g the seven years he was in office, he dis-1 \$160,000 for the Government, and col-, under executions and judgments, about million more; and yet he did not hold a dollar, under the pretext that he had against the Government .- Washingto

Democratic National Convention, for pating candidates for President and Vic lent of the United States, is already a ient of the United States, is all the states and a of the country. The New York Journal manneree says: "Two of the States have yet chosen their delegates at large. These ermont and Maine. Others will follow at a graph." ermont and Maine. Others will follow a stant day, but we presume not usuall the occurrence of their Nominating Comthe occurrence of their Nominating Colons in the ensuing autumn, and, where the number of the structure of t mber next, and that the Convention lled to assemble at Charleston about f April or first of May, 1860."

e Republican State Committee of Ne resolved to call a State Convention, at Syracuse on the 7th of September ne asis of representation to be tweeten

on questions of national politics, the Iow occatic Convention is explicit in endorsin ositions understood to be assumed by Set Douglas. They also took ground again administration view in regard to natura

is rumored that Mr. Pryor, recently of ress in the Petersburg district of Virgin e room of Mr. Goode, just deceased.

and the with the Republican party, but would be troubledome, even though we might when the Convention for 1860 shall exceed, where the Convention for 1860 shall exceed, where the Convention shall meet, where the Convention for 1860 shall exceed the the third in the same a call, inviting a fusion of all exceed the the Convention for 1860 shall exceed the third in the same a call, inviting a fusion of all exceed the major that the convention for 1860 shall exceed the the the Convention for 1860 shall exceed the Convention of 1

the ticket. But by far the greatest number of the states will be, to go either to Pitts Indianapolis, Chicago, or perhaps to long. Va. the last a place as central as her, besides being in a slave State; but syent will the West feel like again going of the Eastern cities, and our Eastern lought not in fairness to ask it.

These me are the same everywhere, and can be readily pointed out by any one who has had any experience with that very dignified, consulting throughout the entire West be mistaken on these points. All except the states of the deliberations of the delegates who will attend the Convention, and there will be some assurance, in advance, that the result of the deliberations of vance, that the result of the vance, that the result of the vance, that the result of the deliberations of vance, that the result of the va racy, who have more sympathy for the slave-owner than they have for the slave, and for what are called "vested rights" than for natu-ral rights. These are the men who are always be mistaken on these points. All exwhen the Committee issue their call Convention, that it will be Repubat they desire to see not only the Refearful of any radical movement—who do noth-ing themselves, and yet grumble if anything is done by sincere and active men—who never ns of the United States notified to meet espective States and Congressional dis it that all shall be invited to co-operate pay a dollar to advance the interests of the

pay a donar to advance the interests of the party, but are always ready to ask for the best offices. Far too many of this class of men were in the Convention in 1856, and it is but fair to presume will again be elected to the Convention of 1860, even from some of the most reliain the election of delegates, who are to the reopening of either the African rade, to the spread of Slavery National Territories, to the domina-e slave power in this Government, to ble Republican districts.

This class of men are those from whose ac essa and extravagant expenditure of e's money, to the shameless abandon-he rights of naturalized citizens, and tion there is always danger, especially when, by uniting their strength with delegates from States and districts in which there are but few, if any, the rights of manufactured the rights of the present Administra-din favor of reform in all the Depart-Republican votes cast, they would have a large vote in the Convention. In such a contingency, a combination of such men could endanger the party in the coming campaign, by uniting f the Government, of protecting alike is of native and naturalized citizens, ially of reorganizing the Supreme

regists of native and naturalized citizens, a glust of reorganizing the Supreme at of the United States, so as to equalize at the United States, so as to equalize at the Entstance of the United States, so as to equalize at the Entstance of the United States, so as to equalize at the Entstance of the Judges, and give the free the first of the Judges, and give the free the first of the Judges, and give the free the first of the Judges of the Judges, and give the free the first of the Judges of the Judges of the Judges, and give the first of the Judges of the

If the principle of representation, however, and the voice of the minority can be heard in the way so well as by electing the number way so well as by electing the number with the delegates are elected by ballot, as suggested, in Republican District Concinual Conventions, because a larger numbers would be so few that they could have together from each Congressional district yes fattending State Conventions. But few can leave the length of time required, or afford the length of time required, the State would be entired by the length of time required to appoint all blegates to which the State would be entired by ballot, as suggested, in Republican District to ballot, as suggested, in Republican District Conventions, here can be no danger from this class of men, because their journey by bad roads, but would start for Bhier. Indian Superintendent two of the East early in June. Indian Superintendent to define the other four years of age, are at Cedar City. A reliable greatest of time seventeen and the other four years of age, are at Cedar City. A reliable greatest of time seventeen and a detachment of United States is very dull. Holders offer freely but show no disposition to press ales. Wheat is firm. Flour is quoted at 10s. 6d. @ 13s. 6d. @ 15t. 6d. @ 15 said is entitled, of oddor, in District Con-signal Concentions, because a larger num-if Republicans would be in attendance at all gressional Conventions than could possibly at together from each Congressional district my State Convention. But few can leave sease of attending State Conventions. And selate Conventions assumed to appoint all delegates to which the State would be endoing, as they certainly will, if the National Committee invite all opponents of the present and the delegates to which the State would be entirely as the old parties used to do, as often as the old parties used to do, as often as the old parties used to do, as often as the old parties we should have delegates selected the wild not properly reflect the will of the would not properly reflect the will of the would not properly reflect the will of the would probably be disastrous. Suppose the Committee assume to disregard the without a representative. But if the delegates are elected in Congressional districts, larger number of Republicans can and will intend, than could go to State Conventions, and bey would make such selections of delegates to a National Convention party, to send delegates for President and the proposition to call a Republican Convention to the party of the proposition to call a Republican Convention to the party of the proposition to call a Republican Convention to the party of the proposition to call a Republican Convention to the party of the proposition to call a Republican Convention to the party of the proposition to call a Republican Convention to the party of the party of

Why, Missouri, or any other State, with few or no Republican votes, could call a State Con-vention, which need not be attended by a dozen delegates, and that Convention could elect the whole number of delegates to which the State would be entitled under such a call, although would be entitled under such a call, atmospheric three-fourths of the Congressional districts in the State might not have a delegate to represent them in that body. Yet this handfull of men, representing nobody, could and would, under such a call from the National Committee, elect the entire number of delegates to which the State would be entitled. Thus Missouri would come into the Convention, and, if she chose, could vote down the reliable Republican State of Maine, although Missouri could not, under any combination of circumstances, give her electoral vote to any Republican candidate in 1860, while Maine could and would give her

as to make defeat with all true Republican and Opposition vote, and contributing, as one districts do, more than ten times the number of votes for the success of the ticket nominated than districts even in the same States, and the same states are the same states. Is it not better, therefore, in view of the importance of the same states are the same states. Is it not better, therefore, in view of the importance of this subject, to discuss it now, and have an expression from the Republicans of the Union, before the National Committee issue their call, and it is too late to correct the blunder? There can be no doubt but what the Western States, who contribute so largely to the success of the Republican party, and cast more votes in many of their Congressional dismore votes in many of their Congressional districts than is cast in some entire States that will be represented in that Convention, will not be satisfied to have their 25,000 or 30,000 Re-

be satisfied to have their 25,000 or 30,000 Republican votes neutralized by delegates from districts, say the ninth district in Egypt, Illinois, where they cast but few, if any, over 2,000 Republican and Opposition votes combined, while in the third district in the same State the straight Republican vote is nearly 25,000, and without which we cannot carry the System, as may be seen by reference to disaystem, as we call our National Convention? The discovery of the states, and the statistics upon the same of Republican in some of the States, and and the statistics upon the same of Republican in some of the States, and a miled organization, and the statistics upon the same of Republican in some of the States, and made of the states was so incongruous, without even the name of Republican in some of the States, and and the statistics upon the same of Republican in some of the states, and a state of the states was so incongruous, without even the name of Republican in some of the states, and a statistic upon the same of Republican in some of the states, and and the statistics upon the states of the states was on incongruous, without even the name of Republican in some of the states, and and the statistics upon the states of the states was on incongruous, without even the name of Republican in some of the states, and and the statistics upon the states of the states was on incongruous, without even the name of Republican in some of the states, and the statistics upon the states of the states and the statistics upon the states of having the voters represented in any covernments. This of course, will not be submitted to because they are discovered to the submitted to because they and in nominating, and ought not to What justice, I ask, is there in giving the 9th

were entitled to electoral votes, without any reference to whether they had a Republican organization can with certainty be publican said Opposition united party, or somet, for it cannot be questioned that, if every Saie should send a full delegation to a Fusion Opposition National Convention in 1860, without any regard to the number of Republican organization can with all the elements of the opposition, North and South; and nothing is plainer, than that we cannot enter into such a preserved, and kept from lowering its standard—recently admitted to the Episcopal Ministry, yet has earned a full delegation to a Fusion opposition, North and South; and nothing is plainer, than that we cannot enter into such a preserved, and kept from lowering its standard—recently admitted to the Episcopal Ministry, yet has earned a full delegation to a Fusion with all the elements of the opposition, North and South; and nothing is plainer, than that we cannot enter into such a preserved.

WEST AND THE REPUBLICAN roll 1860.

FIONAL CONVENTION FOR 1860.

Editor of the National Era:

Western man, I feel, in common with swestern man, I feel, in common with swestern man, I feel, in common with the Republican party, but would desire its defeat.

In any event, the class of delegates spoken of the Convention, and I doubt not the result at the swelld be troublesome even though we might

ertainly insure our defeat; or will they speak out, and prevent, as they alone can do, the sibility of such a contingency?

J. M. Toledo, July 6, 1859.

# DEPARTMENT NEWS.

ISSUE OF STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.—The Post Office Department has issued, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1859, postage stamps and

One cent	-		Stan	Por	- 12,059,100
Three cent		-		•	36,601,800
	•	-	•		
Five cent					- 113,560
Ten cent		-		-	- 1,034,700
Twelve cent	-	•		-	- 326,578
Total amo	unt	-			- \$1,366,982
	Sta	mped	Enve	lopes.	
Note size					- 243,300
Letter size	-				- 7,117,950
Ten cent	-	-		-	40,000
Official size		•		:	- 7,500
Total amo	nnt				\$238,579.09

show that the amount of stamps issued during

Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been in-formed that the children saved from the Mountain Meadows massacre have been kept from

fice have received intelligence from the Indian agencies of Utah of date May 30. The Utahs, to the number of 400, had assembled at Spanish Fork Reservation, where Superintendent Forney has an Indian farm, conducted on the principle of "no work, no bread," which has been a decided success. The Uinta portion of the tribe of Utahs have recently come to this reservation. They spurn work, and threaten to punish the industrious Indians, and also to ravage the farm property.

A considerable number of renegade Indians from Oregon—Bannocks and Sho-sho-nees, as from Oregon—Bannocks and Sho-sho-nees, as

tion, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President; the States being allowed, in accordance with the basis formerly adopted by the old parties, the same or double the number of delegates in Convention that each State has electoral votes. What would be the result? well as some Utah Sho-sho nees—are reported to be banding together north of Bear river, to make a descent upon the northern settlements in Box-Elder country. Superintendent Forney proposed to visit Spanish Fork and the Box-Elder country immediately, and make such arrangements as may be necessary.

ill-feeling prevails, and the Governor of Texas has appointed five commissioners to assist in preventing further hostilities, and to make such 14th, and abandoned it on the night of the arrangements as will insure the preservation of peace. In the mean while, the Indian agents cers of the army, a bloody conflict has been pre-

keretofore cast any,) and one additional delegate for every 8,000 Republican or Republican and Opposition votes they may have given imitedly for one ticket at the last general State election in said district, and for every fraction of fire thousand such votes an additional delegate; so that a district casting a large Republican and Opposition vote, and contributing, as to make defeat with all true Republicans which was to make defeat with all true Republicans. Services Community of the three sen tence of death impeuding over the youth, Cyrus would thus come together, did not (as there would be every probability of their doing) adopt such a platform and nominate such candidates as to make defeat with all true Republicans. Some twenty thousand persons, principally improved the proposition vote, and contributing, as Some twenty thousand persons, principally in-mediately connected with maritime affairs, be-sought the President to this exercise of his pre-rogative by petitious, on the ground that the prisoner was far less guilty than others who scaped punishment altogether.

LAND GRANTS .- Two hundred and eleven thousand acres of land have just been certified to the State of Wisconsin, for the Chicago, St. Paul, and Fon du Lac Railroad, under an act f Congress of 1856.

REMOVALS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE PENSION nade as follows:

Removals.—Permanent Roll: W. B. Mal-

removals.—Permanent Roll: w. B. Materian, recomp. N. Y.; J. Williams, Va.; S. G. Heaton, Vt.: L. C. Hootee, Mo.; D. C. Wilson, N. J.; R. W. Hamilton, Ky.; F. A. Patterson, Fla. Temporary Roll: J. B. D. Littell, D. C.; J. W. A. Shields, Mo.; E. L. Corbin, D. C.; J. M. W. A. Shields, Mo.; E. L. Corbin, D. C.; J. M. W. G. Materians with the rear, while the grand army attacks them in front. The property of the prop

#### LATER FOREIGN NEWS Another Terrible Battle.

The steamer Adelaide, from Galway, with dates to the 25th ultimo, had arrived at St John's on Thursday. The news-boat of the Associated Press also boarded off Cape Race

leagues; that the terrible conflict lasted from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening and that the result was a decisive victory, an and that the result was a decisive victory, and the capture of cannon, flags, and prisoners.

From this brief account, (which is dated the evening of the 24th ultimo,) it would appear that the first great battle on the Mincio was as important and terrific in its character as was anticipated. The news of this action is confirmed by dispatches received at Vienna, though neither its details nor results are given in the Austrian accounts. Probably 400,000 men, altogether, took part in the battle.

men, altogether, took part in the battle.
There was an important omission in Napoleon's dispatch, announcing his last battle, as telegraphed from Cape Race. The Emperor says: "We have taken all the enemy's positions, captured many cannons," &c.
A Vienna dispatch says the battle was still

progressing at the last accounts.

No details had been received. A previous account from the seat of war said the Austrian force on the Mincio was fully 280,000 strong. The entire French force had passed Monte Chiaro, and their reconnoissance was said to have been pushed as far as Gaeto. The Piedmontese troops had advanced to

wards Peschiera.

Napoleon had demanded permission to march with thirty thousand troops through Hanover to the Rhine.

It was believed that the bases of the proposed mediation of Prussia would not be acceptable to France, thereby involving Prussia in the

It was also rumored that Prussia had threat ened to assist in suppressing the meditated in-surrectionary movements in Hungary.

The Swiss troops sent from Rome to suppress the rising at Perugia had a desperate encoun-ter with the people, shooting them down indiscriminately.

The latest accounts from Italy say there had

1859, was - 176,761,835 \$4,944,590.35 1859, was - 192,201,920 5,279,405.00 Increase - 15,440,085 334,814.65

The Matter accounts from fraity say there had been no battle. The allies had occupied Sonato, Castiglione, and Monte Chiaro. Napoleon had joined the camp.

The Australan Government had formally declared that the cruelties attributed to General THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS CHILDREN.—The Urban in Count Cavour's proclamation were entirely unfounded.

The Paris bourse had declined.

Prussia was moving her army upon

for account, and 921 for money.

The following summary shows the progress fevents:
On the 14th of June, the Sardinian army The Texas Indian Difficulties.—Superintendent Neighbors, of Texas, writes to the Indian Bureau that it is reported another attack will be made upon the Caddo reserve. Much

The Austrians finished on the 16th the evacare making arrangements to solve the whole difficulty, by removing the Reserve Indians on the other side of Red river. By the prodence of the other side of Red river. By the prodence of the control of difficulty, by removing the Reserve Indians on the other side of Red river. By the prodence of the agents of the Indian Bureau and the officera. The centre occupied the heights of Castiglione, and their left had gone towards cors of the army, a bloody conflict has been prewith 6,000 horses and 12 batteries, have passed

with 6,000 horses and 12 batteries, have passed through Monte Chiaro.

The Austrians, in great force, occupied the pass of the Selvio, blew up the Devil's Bridge, brought up their artillery into the pass, and made entrenchments at Nanders. vanced by forced marches against this position.
At Verona, on the 18th of June, the Emperor reviewed the 7th and 8th corps d'armee at the camp of Sonato. "He was most enthusias-

the camp of Sonato. "He was most enthusina-tically cheered. The confidence of the troops was at the highest point."
Fano, Urbino, Fossombrone, Sesia, and An-cona, had pronounced for the national cause.
King Victor Emanuel officially declared that

he would not consent to the annexation of any part of the Roman States to Sardinia.

Mantua remained in a state of siege, and the provisioning of the place had been ordered.

The naval expedition, with immense means of determining the provision of the place had been ordered. of destruction, was on the way to Venice. One REMOVALS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE PESSION of the OFFICE—Postal Deficit.—By reason of the reduction of appropriations for the pay of clerks in the Pension Office, changes have been to ascend the Adige and the Po. If Venice, falls, the fleet may land a corps d'armee to derof our centre could not be restored, and our the heroically defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Possion Office, changes have been to ascend the Adige and the Po. If Venice, falls, the fleet may land a corps d'armee to derof our centre could not be restored, and our the heroically defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Possion Office, changes have been to ascend the Adige and two flat-bottomed boats, sheeted the pay of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Possion Office, changes have been to ascend the Adige and the Po. If Venice, falls, the fleet may land a corps d'armee to falls, the fleet may land a corps d'armee to march on the Adige and take the Austrians in

ice, but order was soon restored. Two men were killed, and three wounded. The Austrians withdrew from Castenedola, Parks, Ala.; H. Hungerford, D. C.; J. M.
Parks, Ala.; H. Hungerford, D. C.
Promotions from first to second class clerkships.—S. G. Jamieson, S. C.; C. S. Butts,
Ohio; J. F. Keenan, N. C.
Promotions from Varons and Italian and three wounded.
The Austrians withdrew from Castenedola, after having blown up the bridge over the Chiese, before the town of Monte Chiaro.
A late dispatch from Varons A late dispatch from Verona says that the Emperor of Austria, on the 20th, transferred his headquarters to Villa Franca.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh state that the

first and second corps of the Russian army were to be mobilized in the neighborhood of Kalisch, and the third and fourth corps on the Sallican frontier. Another corps was to be assembled in Bessarabia.

Letters from Rome announce that 20,000 Papal troops had been sent to Perugia to restore order. A collision had also taken place

at Cernia, between a detachment of the Papal troops and the inhabitants.

The sojourn of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine at Constantinople, it was said, had been the occasion of an extraordinary manifestation of good feeling towards Russia, and it was supposed that Russian ascendency would shortly be apparent in the councils of the Porte. A letter from Athens asserts that Russia may said to be already mistress of Con In Great Britain, the absence of Mr. Bright's

name from the Cabinet gives offence to man of the ultra-Liberals, some of whom charge the he was left out at the instigation of the Que Parliament met on the 21st, but the proceedings were unimportant, and no business would be transacted until the 30th June, in order to give time for the re-election of the members who have entered the Ministry.

Gladstone's seat for Asford was to be contested by the Marquis of Chandos.

The grand musical performances at the Crystal Palace, in commemoration of the Handel Centennary, were passing off with great eclat.

The English Government had issued contents of the grand process of the contents of the co

On the reassembling of Parliament, Lord Viviau will ask the Under Secretary of State for War the intention of the Government with

respect to volunteer corps; whether they adopt the views of the late Administration, or whether the views of the late Administration, or whether they are disposed to supply a sufficient quanti-ty of arms for practice purpose. Lord Brougham, on July 1st, was to ask as to the truth of the report of a proposed reduc-

tion in the British navy estimates.

Turin, June 22.—There is an official bulletin published to-day, with advices from Arrezo to the 21st inst. The Swiss regiments which have left Rome attacked Perugia. Great resistance was made, notwithstanding the defences were few. The Swiss trampled down and killed every woman and defenceless person. The next day, the outrages, arrests, and firing on the people, recommenced. The town is in a state of siege.

#### ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. The Battle of Solfering.

New York, July 11 .- The steamers City of Baltimore and Adelaide arrived at an early hour Sunday morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 30th of June, one day later than the advices recently received.

The Buttle of Solferino.—The London

The Battle of Solferino.—Ine London
Times contains some further particulars with
regard to the great battle of Solferino, though
of Maine assembled at Portland on the 7th
instant, and unanimously nominated the presregard to the great battle of Solferino, though the details have not yet been received.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that Gen. Niel, with 35,000 men, and two divisions of French cavairy, in all about 50,000, was engaged until four o'clock, P. M., when he succeeded in forcing the Austrian centre, after twelve hours' hard fighting. The Austrians had beauther the solid respect of \$0.000 and had brought up their reserves of 80,000, and the allies their reserves, to the number of 50,000. t was a most critical moment, but in three

It was a most critical moment, but in three hours more the general fighting ended to the advantage of the allies.

The Zouaves are said to have been much cut up, and the first Chasseurs of Algeria terribly treated. Four Generals were wounded, and one killed. Some idea of the number wounded may be formed from the fact, that 14,000 beds were commanded at Milan for the accommodation of the wounded.

The Piedmontese Gazette, dated Turin, June 29, publishes the official details of the battles, written the same evening, and, according to positive information, 25,000 Sardinians held their grounds against 50,000 Austrians, who occupied the formidable position from which

occupied the formidable position from which they were dislodged by the Sardinians, under the direct orders and leadership of King Victor Emanuel. The loss of the Sardinians is said to be about 1,000 killed and the same number

wounded.

The Times Paris correspondent reports a project opened for mobilizing one hundred battalions of the National Guard, and reorganizing them for garrison duty.

Gen. Gyulai, ex-commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, has taken command as colonel of a regiment bearing his name.

Count Pourtales, the Prussian Ambassador,

has arrived at the headquarters of the Austrian The city of Laybach has been fixed as the eat of Government for Lombardy. The Austrian headquarters are at Verona. France is preparing to move an army on the

Massacre of Perugia.—We have some additional details of the massacre of the inhabitants of Perugia, by the Pope's Swiss Guard, for which their commander has been promoted by order of the Pope.

The details state that neither age nor s was spared. Among those murdered by the soldiers after the fighting had ceased were three married couples, five elderly ladies, three unmarried females, one girl four years old, &c. An infant was taken from its mother's breast,

An infant was taken from its mother's breast, and thrown into the Tiber.

Liverpool Markets.—Liverpool, June 29.—
Cotton—The market generally closed steady.
Breadstuffs—Prices continue steady and un-

changed.
Provisions are dull. Consols closed at  $92\frac{5}{8}$  (a)  $92\frac{3}{4}$ . The Arago arrived at New York on Monday,

but her news has been anticipated.

Austrians, who crossed the Mincio at four difrent points, and attacked the Allies, who would seem to have been moving towards the

peror again telegraphed as follows: The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole body, have been obliged to abandon their positions and withdraw to the left bank of the river.

They have blown up the bridge of Goito. The

FROM SALT LAKE.—St. Louis, July 4.—Later advices from Salt Lake state that Judge Craloss of the enemy is very considerable, but ours is much less. We have taken thirty cannon, more than 7,000 prisoners, and three flags. Gen. Niel and his corps d'armee have cov themselves with glory, as well as the whole army. The Sardinian army inflicted great loss on the enemy, after having contended with his route, before reaching Santa Clara, he found

ers, together with sixteen flags and seventy-five pieces of cannon. This, however, lacks onfirmation.

Austrian Account of the Battle.—The fol-

lowing is the Austrian official account of the our right wing occupied Pozzolenga, Solferino, and Cavriana, and the left wing pressed forward as far as Guidizzolo and Cas Cioffredo, but were driven back by the enemy.

A collision took place between the two entire armies at ten A. M. yesterday. Our left, ander Gen Wimpfen, advanced as far as Chi. under Gen. Wimpfen, advanced as far as Chi-ese. In the afternoon, there was a concen-trated assault on the heroically defended town

losses are extraordinarily heavy. The develop ment of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began inte in the evening.

Austrian correspondence contains the follow-

ing:

"The day before yesterday, the Austrian army crossed the Mincio at four points, and yesterday came upon the superior force of the enemy on the Chiese. After an obstinate combat of twelve hours, our army withdrew across the Mincio. Our headquarters are now at Villa Franca." Villa Franca."

NATURALIZED CITIZENS IN TROUBLE .- The New Orleans Crescent says Stanislaus Dembrenky, a native of Bohemia, some years since, brenky, a native of Bonelina, some years since, employed in a commercial house in this city, but lately engaged in horse-trading in Mexico, returned to his native country recently, to see his parents, and bring them over to this coun-try. He had scarcely reached his native vil-lage, when he was arrested, and required to do military duty as an Austrian subject. He nilitary duty as an Austrian subject. States, (having been for some time naturalized.)
and was laughed at. He was required to shoulder a musket, or pay six hundred guilders for
the procuration of a substitute. He paid the ney, and left with his parents for this country. These particulars we get from the Louisiana Staats Zeitung.

The British House of Lords has just given a ision in the case of the heirs of Peter Thelson, which has been in litigation since 1797. Its is one of the most noted will cases of modern times, and has led to a statute which enacts that the poter of devising property for the purpose of accumulating should be restrained in general to twenty-one years after the death of the testator. If Peter Thellusson's wishes had been strictly carried out, the property to be dithe testator. If Peter Thellusson's wishes had been strictly carried out, the property to be di-vided would have amounted to about one hun-dred and fifty millions of dollars, but for sixty-one years a series of chancery suits were in-stituted by various persons who haped to grasp

Dates from New Mexico and Arizona to the the Apaches while he was returning to Fort Corn Meal
Fillmore, a few miles above Dona Ana. The Indians retreated without much fighting.
Wheat, red

The Washington Constitution says: "Should Judge Douglas and his friends succeed in their efforts at the North, and Gov. Wise and his friends succeed in their efforts at the South, the result will be, that when the the South, the result will be, that when the Democratic Convention meets, the party will find itself divided geographically and sectionally—the North demanding squatter sovereiguty, as held and expounded by Judge Douglas and his friends, with the united South opposing it; and the South demanding Congressional intervention, as held by Gov. Wise and his friends, and a united North opposing it. Thus arrayed against each other, the inevitable result must be that the party will be diversed and divided be, that the party will be distracted and divided, and must fall to pieces, if left in the hands of these two antagonizing factions to decide and control its future fate."

instant, and unanimously nominated the present efficient and worthy Governor, Lot. M. Morrill, for re-election, and adopted a series of the right kind of resolutions among which were the right kind of resolutions, among which were resolves advocating a free homestead law which Coffee, Rio shall secure to each settler on the public do- Coffee, Java main a farm of 160 acres, and endorsing the doctrine of genuine popular sovereignty, but not that which would be likely to meet the approbation of Senator Douglas, since popular sovereignty as explained by the Maine Repub-licans signifies "the right of the people of every State and Territory to establish their own in-State and Territory to establish their own in-stitutions in their own way, subject only to the constitutional powers of Congress, and the re-straints of a just morality." but denouncing emphatically "the heresy that one class of men have the right to enslave another, as as auda-cious denial of the doctrine in question." This kind of pompler sovergingth will do. kind of popular sovereignty will do.

#### DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

THE OVERLAND MAIL-LATER FROM CALI-THE OVERLAND MAIL—LATER FROM SAN FORNIA.—St. Louis, July 5.—The overland mail has arrived with San Francisco dates to Bacon, Shoulders Bacon, Sides the 13th ult.

Great political excitement prevails thro ghout the State. Mr. Weller would probably be renominated for Governor by the Lecompton Democracy, and John Curry would be the Anti-Lecompton condition.

Business was dull at San Francisco, and most of the leading staples had declined. Money was scarce, but the next shipment eastward would be large.

Accounts from the mines are favorable. Arrived at San Francisco, ship Mary Sutton,

from Hong Kong.
Advices from Oregon state that the Legislalature had adjourned without electing a U. S. Senator.

J. J. Stevens had been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of Washington Terri-

The shipment of gold dust from Victoria in The shipment of gold dust from Victoria in May amounted to \$245,000; but the accounts from the Frazer river mines are extremely unfavorable. Crowds of emigrants were returning to California, and many others settling in Oregon and Washington. Charles A. Angel was in jail at Victoria, charged with embezzling \$10,000 to \$20,000 from the custom-house at that place. The friends of the Hon. Richard Rush will

be gratified to learn, that last evening a chang for the better had taken place in his health and, although still in rather a critical cond tion, hopes are entertained that he will continue to improve.—Phila. Press. Mrs. Everett, wife of Hon. Edward Everett was the daughter of the late Peter C. Brooks, of Boston, the richest man in New England.

NEW ROUTE TO BALTIMORE AND WASHING TON.—Reading, Pa., July 1.—A meeting was held yesterday at Ephrata, for the purpose o organizing the Reading and Columbia railroad

the Austrians at this same village of Solferino in 1796, previous to the capture of Mantua. Thus the incidents of the present campaign again present a remarkable similarity to those Nanoleon.

being the last that the being the last that between New York and Baltimore and wasnington, via the East Pennsylvania Railroad. The county of Lancaster, the cities of New York, Reading, and Columbia, and the villages along the route, were largely represented. The meeting, by a unanimous vote, directed the commissioners to open the books for subscription of stock.

dlebaugh, who had just returned from his cir-cuit, had issued, during his tour, nearly one hundred warrants against persons engaged i the Mountain Meadow massacre, and various

his route, before reaching Santa Clara, he found human skeletons on almost every camping on the enemy, after having contended with great fury against superior forces.

The Paris Presse says that private messages from Berne are spoken of, which put down the Austrian loss at the enormous number of 35,000 hors de combat and 5,000 taken prison sacre of Mountain Meadow. He saw no church THE RAILROAD TRAGEDY .- Hon. Schuyle

Colfax informs us, under date of Friday evening, in a note written in the cars, that two bodies were taken out of the ravine where the accident occurred, Thursday afternoon. They were completely buried in the sand. The first one was discovered by the toe of his boot being noticed. One of these persons is named Camp

bell, the other is not known.

This morning, the body of Miss Regan wa found in the St. Joseph river, less than a mil below the fatal creek. She was identified by Mr. Whinery, of South Bend, (at whose house her mother died,) by her dress. Pieces of clothing have been found to-day b the workmen at the wreck, but up to 3 o'cloc P. M. no more bodies. The whole number of

lead thus far discovered is forty-one. Before the work of rebuilding the culvert commenced, the people of Mishawauka have determined on excavating the ground, to see more bodies cannot be found. This course was determined upon at a public meeting held in that place on Wednesday evening.—Chicago

The Hon. H. S. Bennett made a speech at McNutt on the 6th inst. in favor of the slave trade. Though the political editor of this paper differed from Judge Bennett in the main, yet he does him but justice in saying that his speec was able, and his views were warmly approve by many who heard him .- Grenad

THE BALLOON EXPRESS BAG. - Oswe July 5.—The express bag sent by the U. S Express agent from St. Louis, for New York in the balloon Atlantic, was picked up yester day on the Lake, six miles west of this city. It contains over forty letters to New York correspondents, among which is a draft of \$1,000 or a New York bank. The package will be for warded by express this afternoon. The trial of Jennings, Lowe, Mitchel, an

The trial of Jennings, Lowe, Mitcher, an Davis, for kidnapping, was commenced cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, when nolle prosquis were entered in their case, and those the Oberlin rescuers who awaited trial; and the control of the cont prisoners on both sides were discharged. The royal mail steamship Persia sailed from New York yesterday for Liverpool, with upwa of \$750,000 in specie and 230 passenge

Among the passengers are William Moore, the British Consul at New Orleans; Hon. John Van Buren; Ex-President Comonfort; Senato Mr. George Sumner delivered the Fourth July oration on Monday before the city author ties of Boston, in which he discoursed intell gently and eloquently of foreign and America politics.

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NEW YORK MARKET. Flour, State brands - . Flour, Southern Wheat, white Clover Seed . Lard, in kegs -Butter, Western Cheese - - Coffee, Rio -Wool, Pulled - ... Wool, Fleece, common Lime, Rockland

FEDERAL TYRANNY THIRTY-SEVEN MEN, LAWYERS, DOCTORS, MINISPERS, LEGISLATORS, AND MEN OF BUSINESS, arrested and dragged to a telon's prison-their only offence being a compliance with those divine injunctions. "Feed the hungry and clothe the naked," and, "As ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them." We have in press, and shall publish about the

A COMPLETE HISTORY THE OBERLIN-WELLINGTON RESCUE, And the cruel persecution of the noble men who chose to obey God rather than m in. A m it infamous chapter in American Listory, which succeeding generations will wish to have expunged. This volume comprises a full account of the rescue, arrests, incareera ion, and trials

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G. BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor. D. R. GOODLOE, Assistant Editor.

J. G. WHITTIER, Corresponding Editor. Vol. XIII. January, 1859.

The National Era is about to enter upon its Twelve years ago, when the Discussion of the Question of Slavery was practically prohibited in this District, the Era was commenced for the purpose of asserting and defending the Rights of Discussion, and of giving fair ex pression to Anti-Slavery Sentiments In House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams

and Joshua R. Giddings alone gave it morn support; in the Senate, it found not a sing! well wisher; while outside of Congress it stood here, solitary and unsustained, under ban and menace. A conflict followed, in which an excitepopulace undertook to suppress it by violence, but it resisted the storm, maintained its position, and from that hour the Liberty of the Press was established in the District of Co-

Twelve years have passed, and to-day, the Era finds twenty an ong the most distinguished members of the Senate, elected to carry out the Principles it was instituted to advocate, and the House almost controlled by Representatives, with whom it can consistently and heartily act.

as a co-worker.

While the cause it has advocated has advanced so rapidly, I am constrained to say that the Era, since the advent of the Republican arty, has suffered somewhat in its circulation. Influential newspapers, once in opposition, but now united in the same movement, and an extensive Local Press, upholding kindred seniments, naturally engross a large portion of

Republican patronage.
This was to be expected, but still I think there are good reasons why the Era should continue to be sustained. It was the first Press to raise the standard of Freedom in the Capital of the Republic. For twelve years it has been identified with the Anti-Slavery movement, and especially represents the Anti-Slavery element of the Republican Party. Although independent of mere Party organization, it was the first paper to advocate a general union of the Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, in a Party of Freedom; took a leading part in the formation of the Republican Party, and, while holding itself at liberty to blame what it considered blameworthy, has uniformly vindicated it as true to its Principles. It has never been a burden to its friends, never solicit. of the Republic. For twelve years it has been never been a burden to its triends, never solicit-ed, nor at any time would have been willing to receive, any kind of official or congressional pa-tronage, has always been self-sustaining. From its friends, then, it asks a subscription that shall enable it to retain a position gained by so much effort, and to continue to wield an influ-ence which, I trust, has not been exerted for

the coming year will be a critical one for the Republican cause. Strong efforts will be made to demeralize it, and accommodate it to the views of those, who, unwilling to support the Administration, do not yet appreciate the true nature or objects of our movement. Squat-ter Sovereignty, Know Nothingism, Conserva-tism. National Whitgerey, are all working to Whiggery, are all working together for the construction of a platform, from which shall be excluded the Anti-Slavery Idea which shall be excluded the Anti-Slavery idea— that very element which gave birth and gives vitality to the Republican Party. Can the Era. e dispensed with at such a period?

Able contributors have been secured to our columns; and with pleasure we announce that we have engaged as Assistant Editor, Daniel R. Goodloe, of North Carolina, one of the

ablest writers in the country on the Question of Slavery.

The Literary Department of the paper will be carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "Herman" and "Jasper," will furnish a rich entertainment to The Era presents weekly a Summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a careful record of the proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the

most interesting speeches delivered in that body G. BAILEY. Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1858 TERMS. Single copy, one year -Ten copies, one year Single copy, six months

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The able editor of the Evening Transcript, Boston, thus speaks of this work: The able editor of the Evening Transcript, Boston, thus peaks of this work:

"This little book contains a vast amount of information respecting the comparative condition of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, as to territory, population industry, wealth, education, intelligence, religion, moral advancement, and general progress. The work mass have cost a great deal of laborious research, and it cer-

have cost a great deal of laborious research, and it cerninly presents arguments in favor of Freedom on every
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be more generally known in all sections of the country,
We hope there will be a public demand for thousands of
cspics."

L. CLEPHANE,
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Washington, D. C. LITERARY INTELLIGENCE. "STAND UP FOR JESUS!"

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TRACT NO. II.

Published by the Republican Association of Washington under the direction of the Congressional Republican Ex-

# LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS.

lt is proposed, in the following pages, to exhibit the record of the votes and proceedings in both branches of Congress, during the session which terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, upon the disposition of the public domain of the

The official report of these votes and proceedings in the Congressional Globe will be referred to by the pages of that work, so that the reader

who chooses to do so may verify the accuracy of the quotations made.

No subject can be more important than that of the disposition of our public lands. In extent, they embrace one thousand millions of acres, and the manner of their disposition affects the social condition of the people of the old States as well connecticut—New York—New York—N

condition of the people of the old States as well as of the new States.

A great question long existing in respect to these lands has at last assumed a definite form, and has become a touchstone of parties. That question is, whether the public domain shall be open to monopoly by speculators, leading inevitably to a landed aristocracy, or whether it shall be reserved for actual occupants, in small quantities, at a nominal price, or without price.

This question has assumed a practical form, by being taken up by a great national party.

Until recently, the country was divided into two national parties, both of which were either controlled or modified in their action by the slaveholding interest of the South. From the nature of the case, that interest is opposed to pre-emption laws and homestead laws, because Slavery cannot exist at the same time with a system of small freeholds. If our new States are oc.

tem of small freeholds. If our new States are oc-cupied in quarter sections, they will be occupied by farmers, and not held by speculators or great

Anters.

Thus, then, until the recent reorganization of Kentucky—Burnett, Elliott, Underwood...

national party which was in a condition to take up this question, because, until the reorganization of this party, there was none which was not influenced or controlled by an interest adverse to pre-emptions and homesteads.

On the 20th of January, (page 492,) a bill relating to pre-emptions, reported from the Committee on Public Lands, was pending before the House. The bill proposed to make some changes in the details of existing pre-emption laws, but without affecting the substance of the present system of disposing of the public lands. It was, however, in Parliamentary order to propose to amend the bill, so as to change the present system, and to bring the House to a direct vote upon such propositions. The friends of such changes were prompt to avail themselves of this advantage. were prompt to avail themselves of this advantage Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the bill by adding the following as an additional

passage of this act, no public land shall be ex-posed to sale by proclamation of the President, unless the same shall have been surveyed, and the return of such survey duly filed in the Land Office, for ten years or more before such sale." It was impossible to assail this amendment of Mr. Grow as being out of order. It was strictly germane to the pending bill, and, unless the bill itself could be got rid of by some side blow, a direct vote upon the amendment was inevitable. The slaveholding aristocracy, who are bold enough when it is necessary to be bold, but who are crafty as well as bold, forthwith resorted to

Parliamentary tactics to avoid a direct issue upon Mr. Grow's proposition.

Their first movement was a motion to refer the bill and amendment to the Committee of the Whole, familiarly and aptly styled "the tomb of the Capulets." If that reference had been carried, the bill would never have been reached, and would never have been heard of afterwards. The vote upon the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole was as follows—the Democrats in roman, the Republicans in italics, and the South Americans in small capitals:

YEAS, 90. New Hampshire New York—Burroughs, Maclay, Russell, Taylor 

irginia—Bocock, Caskie, Edmundson, Faulk-ner, Garnett, Millson, Powell..... North Carolina-Craige, Ruffin, Scales. Winslow 4 Georgia—Crawford, Gartrell, Jackson, Seward,

Alabama-Curry, Houston, Moore, Shorter .... Louisiana-Eustis, Sandidge, Taylor ....

Savage, Watkins, Zollicoffer ... Kentucky-Burnett, Jewett, Marshall, Pey-Missouri-Anderson, Caruthers, John B. Clark,

Indiana—Davis, English, Gregg, Hughes, Nib-Illiuois-Marshall, Morris, Shaw, Smith ..

Maine—Foster, Gilman, Morse, Washburn. New Hampshire—Cragin, Tappan...... Vermont—Morrill. Royce, Walton.....

Jones, Keim, Leidy, Purviance, Stewart ...

Chiucky...

Ohio-Bingham, Bliss, Cox, Giddings, Hall,
Leiter, Mott. Sherman, Stanton, Tompkins, 

Iowa-Curtis, Davis .....

The motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole having thus failed, the House was brought to a direct vote upon Mr. Grow's amendment, which was adopted by the following vote

Rhode Island—Brayton, Dasjeet Connecticut—Dean. New York—Andrews, Bennett, Burroughs, Clark, John Cochrane, Dodd, Fenton, Gran-ger, Hoard, Kelsey, Matteson, Morgan, Morse, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Sherman

Pennsylvania—Chapman, Covode, Edic, Flor ence, Grow, Keim, Morris, Phillips, Purviance Ritchie, Stewart. Delaware..... Maryland—Stewart.

-Atkins, Avery, Jones, Savage.

New Hampshire... Connecticut—Arnold...... New York—Russell, Searing, Taylor...

Texas—Reagan..... Arkansas.. Tennessee-MAYNARD, READY, Smith, Watkins,

Ohio-Burns, Cox, Hall, Pendleton, Vallandig-Indiana—Davis, Foley, Gregg, Hughes.... Illinois—Hodges, Marshall, Shaw, Smith... Michigan ham ....

Missouri-Anderson, Caruthers, Clark, Craig,

the Republican vote, as will be seen, was upani-mously in the affirmative. Of the votes from the slave States, all but nine were in the negative, and, as we shall presently see, there was only one of that number who was really in favor of it, this one being Mr. Blair, of Missouri.

mr. this one being Mr. Blair, of Missouri.
Mr. Grow's amendment being incorporated into the bill, the next question was upon the passage of the bill, which was defeated by the fol-

lowing vote:

Yeas, 91.

Maine—Foster, Morse, Washburn, Wood......
New Hampshire—Cragin, Pike, Tappan......
Vermont—Morrill, Royce, Walton......

Massachusetts—Buffinton, Burlingame, Chaffee,
Comins, Davis, Dawes, Gooch, Hall, Knapp,
Thauer.... Thayer...... Rhode Island—Brayton, Durfee......

Pennsylvania-Covode, Dick, Edie, Grow, Keim,

Nentucky 0
Ohio-Bingham, Bliss, Cox, Giddings, Hall,
Harlan, Horton, Leiter, Miller, Mott, Sherman,
Stanton, Tompkins, Wade 14
Michigan-Howard, Leach, Walbridge, Waldron 4

Wisconsin-Potter, Washburn .. Iowa—Curtis, Davis...... Minnesota—Cavanaugh, Phelps

NAYS, 95. New Hampshire..... New York-Corning, Russell, Searing, Taylor New Jersey-Huyler

White

Delaware—Whitely

Maryland—Bowie, Ricaud, Stewart.

Virginia—Bocock, Caskie, Edmundson, Garnett, Goode, Hopkins, Millson, Powell. North Carolina—Craige, GILMER, Ruffin, Scales, Shaw, Vance, Winslow.....

phens. TRIPPE. Wright..... Alabama-Cobb, Dowdell, Houston, Moore 

ouisiana-Sandidge, Taylor. 

Tennessee-Atkins, Avery, Jones, MAYNARD Kentucky-Burnett, Clay, Elliott, Jewett, MARo-Burns, Cockerill, Groesbeck, Pendleton, 

llinois-Marshall, Shaw. Michigan . Missouri-Anderson, Caruthers, Glark, Craig

The defeat of the bill, in consequence of the incorporation into it of Mr. Grow's amendment, shows that a majority of the House was really opposed to that amendment, although it had been adopted by a vote of 98 to 81. Certain members, who did not dare to vote directly against the amendment, joined in killing it afterwards, by killing the bill, of which it had been made a part by their own votes.

Thus Messrs. Stewart of Maryland, Atkins, Avery, Jones, and Savage, of Tennessee, and Arery, Jones, and Savage, of Tennessee, and Faulkner, Garnett, Goode, Hopkins, Jenkins, Letcher, Millson, Smith.

wards, by killing the bill, of which it had been made a part by their own votes.

Thus Messrs. Stewart of Maryland, Atkins, Avery, Jones, and Savage, of Tennessee, and Jewett, Stevenson, and Talbott, of Kentucky, who had voted for the amendment, voted afterwards against the bill. Only one, Mr. Blair, of the nine Southern supporters of the amendment, proved true to it in the end, and no other Southern member came to its support in the final vote, saving only Mr. Davis of Maryland, who represents the free-labor interests of the city of Baltimore, rather than the interests or passions of the slaveholding and landed aristocracy of the planting States.

Afterward, on the same day, when these votes

Maryland—Bowie, Davis, Harris, Kunkel, Ricaud, Stewart.

Virginia — Bocock, Caskie, Edmundson, Faulker, Garnett, Goode, Hopkins, Jen-kins, Letcher, Millson, Smith. 1 North Carolina—Branch, Craige, Gilmer, Ruffin, Scales, Shaw, Vance, Winslow.

Georgia—Crawford, Gartrell, Hill, Jackson, Seward, Stephens, Taippe, Wright.

Alabama—Cobb, Curry, Dowdell, Houston, Moore, Shorter, Stallworth.

Mississippi—Barksdale, Lamar, McRae, Single-ton.

planting States.

Afterward, on the same day, when these votes upon Mr. Grow's amendment were given, the representatives from Minnesota, both of them members of the Democratic party, delivered speeches, in which they made no secret of their chagrin that a measure so vital to their constituency encountered the nearly unanimous opposition of their political friends. Mr. Cavanaugh (page 505) said:

505) said:
"In reference to the vote on this bill to-day, with an overwhelming majority of this side of the House voting against my colleague and my-self, voting against this bill, I say it frankly, I say it in sorrow, that it was to the Republican side of the House to whom we were compelled to look for support of this just and honorable measure. Gentlemen from the South, gentle-men who have broad acres and wide planta-

souri, voted for the bill, thereby marking unmissak us to support the South; yet they, to a mandmost, vote against the free, independent labor of the North and West.

The Republican vote, with a solitary exception, was given solid for the bill.

Of the Northern members, connected with the bemocratic party from my boyhood; have believed in the great truths as enunciated by the 'fathers of the faith,' and have cherished them religiously, knowing that, by their faithful application to every department of this Government, this nation has grown up from struggling colonies to prosperous, powerful, and sovereign States. But, sir, when I see Southern gentlemen come up, as I did to day, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my conday, and refuse, by their votes for overslaughted.

Of the twenty-eight votes in favor of sustaining the bill, only three are from the South, and or the entire Boundard and sixty acres to actual cultivators, and the twenty-eight votes in favor of sustaining the bill, only three are from the South, and or see Southern gentlemen come up, as I did to-day, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my con-stituents, refuse to place the actual tiller of the soil, the honest, industrious laborer, beyond the grasp and avarice of the speculator, I tell 'you, sir, I falter and I hesitate."

The amendment of Mr. Grow, forbidding the public sales of lands for at least ten years after their survey, would secure the great bulk of the 98 lands to pre-emptors, and would give to pre-emptors a long pay day, and thus save them 0 from the enormous usury they are now compel-led to pay to money lenders. It would not reduce the revenue derived by the Treasury fro the public lands, but would only postpone it, and this postponement would be far less prejudicial to the Government than it would be beneficial to the settler. The Government can borrow money at four and a half per cent. per annum, while the settler frequently pays five per cent. per month for the money to enter his lands, to

prevent their sale at public auction.

On the 1st of February the question of the public lands was again before the House, the pending bill (House bill No. 72) being a bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers, and being in the weads following.

A BILL TO SECURE HOMESTEADS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS ON THE FUB-LIC DOMAN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his intention to become such, as all proof the naturalization have of the United States, and the state of the Congress of 

under the provisions of this act shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing the patent therefor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That if, at any time after filing the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any time, then, and in that event, the land so entered shall revert back to the Government, and be disposed of as other public lands are now by law, subject to an appeal to the General Land Office.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to make more than one entry under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect: and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person om aking the application, at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights

The previous question having been ordered, the House was brought to a direct vote upon this bill, without debate.

A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost—yeas 77, nays 113; and the bill was then passed—yeas 120, nays 76.

As these two votes were substantially the same we only give the last one which was upon

the passage of the bill, and which was as fol-YEAS, 120.

Maine—Abbott, Foster, Gilman, Morse, Wash-New Hampshire—Cragin, Pike, Tappan. Yermont—Morrill, Royce, Walton...

Massachusetts—Buffinton, Burlingame, Chaffee,
Comins, Davis, Dawes, Gooch, Hall, Knapp,

Cochrune, John Cochrane, Corning, Dodd, Fenton, Goodwin, Granger, Haskin, Hatch, Hoard, Kelsey, Maclay, Matteson, Morgan, Morse, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pottle, Russell, Spinner, Taylor, Ward...... New Jersey—Adrain, Clawson, Robbins, Wor tendyke.

Pennsylvania-Covode, Dick. Florence, Grow

Hickman, Keim, Morris, Phillips, Purvianc Reilly, Roberts, Stewart, Kunkel..... Maryland..... ......

Texas..... Kentucky-Jewett...

Ohio—Bingham, Bliss, Burns, Cockerill, Cox, Guddings, Groesbeck, Hall, Harlan, Horton, Lawrence, Leiter, Miller, Peodleton, Sherman, Stanton, Tompkins, Vallandigham, Wade.....19 Morris, Smith, Washburns

Iowa-Curtis, Davis ....

Missouri-Craig ...... California-McKibbin, Scott

ton .. Louisiana-Eustis Tennessee—Atkins, Avery, Maynarô, Ready, Smith, Watkins, Wright, Zollicoffee...... Kentucky—Burnett, Marshall, Mason, Peyton,

Indiana—English, Hughes, Niblack.. Illinois—Marshall, Shaw..... lissouri-Anderson, Clark, Wood

departments of the Government, the Senate and the President, with which it is more powerful, and by means of which it has so far rarely failed to defeat measures, however popular and beneficial, which it dislikes. The homestead bill had now passed the House by a decisive majority, but it had yet to encoun-ter the more dangerous ordeal of the Senate, in

which the Democratic majority was larger, and in which the representation of the slaveholding States is proportionately greater.

No direct vote upon the bill was, in fact, reached in the Senate. The Southern managers reached in the Senate. The Southern managers would not permit a direct vote, and it is proposed to show by what methods they evaded it. At that stage of the session, the Senate is the theatre of almost daily contests for the priority of business, it being in the power of the majority at any time to lay aside all pending or assigned business, and take up any bill which they desire to act them.

to act upon.

There are thus two ways of killing off obnoxious measures. One is, to act upon them and vote them down. Another is, to overslaugh them whenever they are proposed, by proceeding to consider some other business This latter method is invariably resorted to where a meas-are, obnoxious to a majority of the Senate, is supposed to be acceptable to the people. And it was precisely by this method, and for that reason, that the homestead bill was run over, shoved aside, evaded, and left unacted upon, by the Sen-

aside, evaded, and left unacted upon, by the Senate during its late session.

For a proper understanding of the proceedings by which this overslaughing of the homestend bill was accomplished, it is necessary to observe that two other subjects—viz: the regular appropriation bills and the bill for the purchase of Cuba—were being pressed upon the time of the Senate during the last days of the session, and both of them commanding the support of the mainties of that hody.

jority of that body.
On the 17th day of February, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (page 1074,) moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the homestead bill, which had passed the House. The following extracts from the debate upon this motion will exhibit

the points made:
"Mr. Wade. The homestead bill, to which I 'am a good deal attached, has, I believe, twice 'passed the House and come to this body, but passed the House and come to this body, but somehow it has had the go-by, and we have never had a direct vote upon it here that I know of. I do not propose to discuss it for a single moment, and I hope none of its friends will debate it, because it has been pending before Congress for several years, and I presume every Senator is perfectly well acquainted with all its provisions, and has made up his mind as single moment, and I hope none of its friends will debate it, because it has been pending before Congress for several years, and I presume every Senator is perfectly well acquainted with all its provisions, and has made up his mind as to the course he will pursue in regard to it. I have no hope that anything I could say would win any opponent of the bill to its support and I hope every friend of the measure will take no time in debate, but will try to get a vote upon it, for I think it is the freat measure of the session. All I want, all I ask, is to have a vote upon it.

"Mr. Reid, of North Carolina. I think it is too late in the session now to take up this bill.

too late in the session now to take up this bili to be acted upon here, at least until we act upon other great measures upon which there is more unanimity of sentiment in the country, and a higher sense of duty upon us to pass them during the few days of the session that remain.
"Mr. Hunter, of Virginia. I believe that a
fortnight from to-day will take us to the 3d of
March. Now, it is known that we have nearly all the important appropriation bills, and one that is unfinished, to take up. I hope there will be no effort to press this homestead bill, so as to displace the appropriation bills. I must appeal to the Senate to consider how little of the session is now left to us, and whether we ought not to take up the appropriation bill and dispose of it. "Mr. Shields, of Minnesota. The friends of

'and have a fair vote upon it.
"Mr. HUNTER. I do not conceal the fact that
'I am very much opposed to it, but I suppose,
whenever this bill comes up, it must be the whenever this bill comes up, it must be the subject of debate.

"Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. I appreciate the anxiety of the Senator from Virginia to take up the appropriation bill; but I would suggest to that Senator that he allow us to take up this

' Senate, at this stage of the session, by discuss ing it. It has been discussed before the nation.
It is well understood. I believe it is sustained by an overwhelming majority of the people of

he country.
"Mr. WADE. I have no doubt, from the busiwe shall have to act upon this great measure.
I hope, as I said before, every friend of it will
stand by it until it is either triumphant, or defeated, and that, too, in preference to any other business that may be urged upon us. As to the appropriation bills, I have not the least fear but that they will go through. Their gravitation carries them through. The question was then taken, and Mr. Wade's

notion was carried by the following vote, the complete being indicated by italics: YEAS — Messrs. Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Collanor, Dixon, Doblutle, Fesenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hambin, Harlan, Johnson of Tonnessee, King, Pugh, Rice, Secord, Shields, Simmons, Smith, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—20.

Vilson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, hesaut, Ciay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Iammend, Hunter, Iverson, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Slidell, Toombs, and Ward—23. Upon an examination of this vote, it will be seen that the Republicans voted unanimously in the affirmative, and that the Southern Senators were all in the negative, with the solitary exception of Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, who is a self-made man, sprung from the people, and with no personal connections with the slaveholding aristocracy of his section of the country. Of the Northern Democrats, Gwin, Bright, Pugh, Rice, Shields, Smith, and Stuart, all being from the new States, voted for Mr. Wade's motion.

The homestead bill was now up and as from

The homestead bill was now up, and so far as its friends were concerned, nothing was asked but a vote, which would not have consumed ten minutes. But a vote was precisely what the Southern managers were determined to avoid.

Southern managers were determined to avoid.

Instantly, therefore, upon the announcement of the success of Mr. Wade's motion, which brought the bill before the Senate, Mr. Hunter took the floor, and moved that it be set aside, so as to take up another bill, viz: the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

No question of order was raised upon this motion of Mr. Hunter, but it was well characterized

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Hunter's motion, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Pitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkanssa, Kennedy, Lane, Malory, Mason, Pearer, Reid, Sebastian, NATS—Messrs. Bell, Bright, Broderick, Chasalter, Clark, Collamer, Dicon, Doolitte, Douglas, Durkee, Flasenden, Fed, Floter, Hale, Hamis, Harlan, Houston, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pugh, Rice, Seard, Simmose, Smith, Staart, Trunkell, Wade, and Wilson—28.

The vote being a tie, the Vice President, Mr.

The vote being a tie, the Vice President, Mr.

Breckinridge, voted in the affirmative, and thus,

YEAR—Mesers. Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dizon, Deolittle, Durker. Fessenden, Phot, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, King, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stunt, Tumbull, Wade, and Wison—24. Nava—Mesers. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigers, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearer, Polk, Reid, Sobastian, Slidell, Smith, Toombs, Ward, and Yulee—31.

Upon these two days, the 17th and 19th of Upon these two days, the 17th and 19th of February, the question was made between the consideration of the homestead bill and the consideration of the appropriation bills, the necessity of passing which last bills did not fail to be insisted upon by the Democratic managers. At a subsequent stage of the session, as will be presently seen, the question was made between considering the Cuba bill the Cuba bill.

considering the homestead bill and considering the Cuba bill.

Upon the 25th day of February, upon the occasion of a motion by Mr. Slidell to postpone all prior orders and take up the bill for the purchase of Cuba, Mr. Doolittle resisted it, and called upon the friends of homesteads to vote it down, so that he himself might submit a motion to take up the homestead bill. Mr. Doolittle said:

"I think it would be better to take up this question of the homestead bill and vote upon it, and then the Cuba bill will come up. I ask the friends of the homestead bill now to stand by it and give it the preference. We do not seek to antagonize it as against the appropriation bills at this hour of the session. We could not expect, or hope, of the friends of this homestead bill, who act with the majority of the Senate, that they would prefer taking up the homestead bill, and come in antagonism with the appropriation bills, because they are necessary; but as between this proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the the homestead bill, call upon all friends of the homestead's bill, all counce upon it is measures. When the appropriation bills, because they are necessary; but as between this proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and top not a proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the propositio

Yras—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chesaut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Polik, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Shidell, Smith, Stuart, Toombes, Ward, Wright, and Shields, Shields, Study, Saustr, Toombes, Ward, Wright, and Yulee—35.

NATS—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dizon, Doolille, Douglas, Durkee, Pissenden, Fost, Botter, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Pearce, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—24.

The Cuba bill was now up, and the discus-

sional Globe. Such extracts are made as will ex-

hibit its general character:
"Mr. Trumbull. If there was any assurance that the homestead bill could be taken up, after the Cuba question was disposed of, I should be willing to see it have the go-by on the present occasion; but we have sought repeatedly to bring up the homestead bill, and every movement that has been made to bring it up has been met with a counter movement, crowding it out of the way with something else. \* \* \*

appropriation bill.

"Mr. Seward. After nine hours yielding to the discussion of the Cuba question, it is time to come back to the great question of the day and the age. The Senate may as well meet face to face the issue which is before them. It is an issue sign of old layer for the slave holders of the United States. The Cuba bill is the question of the United States. The Cuba bill is the question of box 1,200,376, and that it would in 1860 probably come up to 1,750,000. This estimate is perhaps rather low. The population of the United States. The Cuba bill is the question of slaver for the slaveholders of the United

States,
"Mr. Wade. I am very glad that this ques-

This was the last attempt made to get up the

starty, however, Droom, Product, Hamina, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Product, Hamina, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Product, Hamina, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Product, Johnson, Smith, Staart, Transball, Walds, Nava—Messes, Allen, Bates, Benjamia, Bigler, Brown, Clingman, Davis, Pitch, Pitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Artaness, Lake, Mallery, Mane, Malery, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Artaness, Lake, Mallery, Mane, Malery, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Artaness, Lake, Mallery, Mane, Malery, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Artaness, Lake, Mallery, Mane, Malery, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Artaness, Lake, Malery, Hammond, Hunter, President of homestead's. But this was offset by the ried of homestead's. But this was offset by the ried of homestead's. But this was offset by the ried of homestead's and had not seed a state of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The homestead bill was now again before the Senate, but the question, as stated by the Vice President, was still upon Mr. Hunter's motion bill.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, threatened an "extended debate" upon the homestead bill, if its common than the same and the subject of the proposition of the bill to stand firm.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Hunter's motion and had should bave witnessed it upon the proposition to both these measures, britch, Furpatrick, Green, brown, Cay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Furpatrick, Green, on the stand had been and the stand firm.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Hunter's motion and beginn the return to her native hills, and stoutly held out for going on to Stamboul—that paradise of a Circassian girl's imagination. Be the republicans of the term of the public and stoutly held out for going on to Stamboul—that paradise of a Circassian girl's imagination. Be the republican of the

be implacable and eternal.

One Southern Democratic Senator, Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, and a few Southern Democratic Representatives, voted on these questions with the Republicans, but this proves, not that there is any division of opinion among the oligarchs, but that there are portions of the South which the oligarchs cannot fully control. The great body of the white people of the South are non-slaveholders, and are just as much interested in slaveholders, and are just as much interested in homesteads and pre-emption laws as the people of the free States. In some districts, these questions have been canvassed and are understood, and the Representatives of these districts are compelled to vote on the side of free labor. In fact, there is no better weapon with which Bepublicanism can assail the oligarchy in their own homes, than this weapon of pre-emptions and homesteads. In fighting that battle, the oligarchs will lose the advantage of the prejudices of the poor whites against the negroes and the Abolitionists. The homestead question is a white man's question.

the appropriation bills, because they are necessary; but as between this proposition to take up the Cuba bill and the proposition to take up the homestead bill, I call upon all friends of the homestead bill on this and the other side of the Chamber to stand by it. Now is the time, or never."

The vote was then taken, and the motion take up the Cuba bill prevailed, as follows:

Yras—Messrs. Alleu. Bayard. Bell. Benjamin. Bigler.

Brights of the West to point to their own indi-

Brights of the West to point to their own indi-vidual votes in favor of homesteads and pre-emp-tions. If the men of this stamp be admitted to be ever so sincere and ever so reliable in those respects, it is sufficient that they are inextricably mixed up and allied with a power at the South which is implacably hostile to pre-emptions and homesteads. Land reform is impossible until that homesteads. Land reform is impossible until that power is put down; to put it down, the Democratic party, falsely so called, must be put down. The logic which points to that conclusion is invincible

SLAVEHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE.—The following paragraph from the New Orleans Crescent has peculiar interest for slaveholders. The Crescent, in its zeal for Slavery, proposes to reduce the value of that species of property by thirty-five to forty-five per cent. It says:

"About three years ago, the energetic armed nterference of Great Britain compelled the Government of Brazil to practically recognise treaty stipulations providing for the suppression of the African slave trade, and it then became ex-ceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to land cargoes on Brazilian territory, and few if any slaves have since been imported, the authorities no longer winking at evasions of law. A friend who has just returned from a three years' civil engineering sejourn in the empire, gives us some interesting information as to the effect of the 'ment that has been made to bring it up has 'been met with a counter movement, crowding it out of the way with something else. \* \* \* \* 'If the Senator from Virginia will give us an assurance that we shall have a chance to bring 'up the homestead bill, and keep it before the 'Senate until we can get a vote upon it, after 'the Caba bill is through, and that he will not interpose an appropriation bill, I would join 'with gentlemen in asking my friend from Wisconsin to withdraw the motion he has made. "Mr. Hunter. I certainly will press the app' propriation bills. I will give no promise to vote 'to take up the homestead bill. "Mr. Traumbull. That is as I expected. We 'now have notice that we are to be met with an 'appropriation bill the moment that the Cuba d'question is disposed of, and here we are wasting 'our time at this stage of the session in making 'long speeches, and debating about the acquisition of a country that does not belong to us, 'instead of providing for the settlement of the 'country which we own. There can be no hope of getting up the homestead bill as against an 'appropriation bill."

THE POPULATION OF ILLINOIS .- You had in your paper yesterday an article from the Chica-go Times, stating that the population of Illinois Now, there seems to be no good reason why our increase since that time should be any less \*\*It wade. I am very glad that this question has at length come up. I am glad, too, that it has antagonized with this nigger question. Llaughter.] I have been trying here for early a month to get a straight-forward out or upon this great measure of land for the land-less. I glory in that measure. It is the great-east that has ever come before the American Senate, and it has now come so that there is no dodging it. The question will be, shall we give in get the same against the same against the same again that there was an appropriation bill hat stood in the way. The Senator from Virginia had his appropriation bill hat stood in the way. The Senator from Virginia had his appropriation bill hat stood in the way. The senator from Virginia had his appropriation bill hat stood in the way. The senator from Virginia had his appropriation bill hat stood in the way. The senator from Virginia had his appropriation bill hat stood in the way. The senator from Virginia had his appropriation bill hat stood in the way. The senator from Virginia had his appropriation bill hat stood in the way. The way shall be settled at once; there was danger that they would be lost, and the appeal was made to gentlemen to give this bill the go-by for the time being, at all events, and the appeal was successful. The appropriation bill blast terms, and the appeal was successful. The appropriation bill blast terms, and the proper series of the propagation of the same annual increase from 1850 would be lost, and the appeal was successful. The appropriation bill blast very eary now behind this nigger operation. Llaughter. When you come to niggers for the niggerless, all other questions sink into insignificance."

Mr. Doclittle's motion to set aside the Cuba bill for the purpose of taking up the homestead bill, was lost, by the following or the propose of the purpose of the homestead bill, was lost, by the following or the propose of the purpose of the contract of the contract of the same and the propose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose

A CIRCASSIAN BEAUTY.—A letter from Treb

ond of the 14th ult., in the Levant Herald, "A party of Circassian dealers arrived here lately, having among their 'stock' a young hours some fourteen years old. In proof of her This was the last attempt made to get up the as "child's play," to move to set aside a bill, in bomestead bill in the Senate. It had first been overslaughed by the appropriation bills, and now by the Cuba bill, and no expectation remained of reaching it during the few remaining days of the subject pending before the Senate.

Hunter's motion, the hour of twelve o'clock arrived, and the Vice President decided that the Cuba bill, having been assigned for that hour, was the subject pending before the Senate.

Hereupon, Mr. Wade moved to postpone the twelve o'clock order, and continue the consideration of the homestead bill, and this motion prevailed by the following vote:

This was the last attempt made to get up the homestead bill, and no expectation remained by the Guba bill, and no expectation remained of reaching it during the few remaining days of the session. The Republicans, who had endeavored to get it up in all forms and on all occasions without success, felt it to be their duty to be about to be their duty to be session. The Republicans, who had endeavored to get it up in all forms and on all occasions without success, felt it to be their duty to be about to be their duty to be a bill, and this motion prevailed by the following vote:

From this review of the votes in the Senate and House, it will be seen that the two great matter of the other reprevailed by the following vote:

From this review of the votes in the Senate and House, it will be seen that the two great matter of seen the therm of the disposition of the public and Nullon-27.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August, 1857.

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Certificates of citizenship or passports issued by State authorities, or by Judicial or Municipal functionaries of the United States, are not recognized by the officers of foreign Governments; and by the twenty-third section of the act of Congress approved on the 18th of August last it is made penal for such authorities and functionaries to issue such passports.

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ASTHMA. [Letter from a Lawyer in Newburyport, Mass.] Newburyport, February 25, 18

JOSEPH BURNETT, Esq. ASTHMA.

[Letter from a Clergyman.] Wardsboro, Vt., May 12, 18 HAVING been frequently requested by friends to obtaining the carded to make this a portion of the business of his office Five Dollars will be the charge for procuring a passport, and One Dollar in addition will be charged for obtaining the ceize of a Foreign Minister. On receipt of the requisite fee, the necess ary papers, accompanied by full directions, will be promptly forwarded by mail.

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WASHING For the National Era .- [C

RECOLLECTIONS BY SLOW Courtship and Among a people so exci would regulate their ma Christian countries were ti bargain and sale. This are one happy, the other u The first was the extent the white inhabitants, the

ernment is felt in every and every relation of life the school is milder, the vant more independent, as more easy. But weak man everything to an extreme boy, scarcely turned o ing about with the cigar and talking about the of woman, we cannot but this country, the influence of tions was felt in the family dispute, every man was kin The second cause was th in ordinary cases, of secu without a capital to start

sometimes repeated; but a

indeed, if a girl married

indow." received far me

might make up her mind, days in poverty, or emigrat tune, he could hardly expe to make the match, as to p was his business, while th his sweetheart, to stipulate the amount of the marriage expected to bear some proman's patrimony. If he men were often sent to be and their report made, on often been sent on such mi as frequently against ther some cases, the girl said young man at all events, as ed. But generally the girl out a hard struggle, to the periors. In one instance, the an old man above seven said he was sorry for w when he saw the sprightly

age. "But," he added, "left her considerable, and the Wherever there is bars there will be business for sl are the tricks resorted to i to another, "Attend to the but I hate to see a poor to this man. This horse Moore. Them two fine co son's. He owns that old h

It was easy for him to but it was not so easy, wl was aroused, to keep ther
making the proper inquir
so, they found her story tru
knocked on the head, and
pose the girl was not sorry
When a young man went erally avowed his purpose foot with him. The latter the old folks in the friend talked with the lady the blackfoot it also belong word for the suitor. After t table except the blackfoot he embraced the opportunit friend. I heard of one ins girl invited the advocate to ead of his friend; nor prove the hint, and married I think such an event as the usual; and it seems to me, anxious to succeed, I would homely man for my blackfo I have that impression, for But when my father returns first trip to America, among one questions they asked he world, one was, how they said, they said down by a said.

aid, they sat down by a tal

nonsense,) and looked at p would appear that they probably a feeble one) to ta remember, too, that when our school-teacher about ge charged him with being too excased himself on the ple know how to court. I has anecdote of a young man, whis sweetheart, went right at conversation, without any reation, without any e A long time. At length he cadead halt. "Now," said than courtesy, "I advise you hinting that he was repealearned out of a book. owever, was as free as the or if it was not expected t their parents, there would in a freedom which, in our of the female at least, would prudent. It is often the finotice, when they come to t fidence young women manifor young people of the opp the Irish girls long in assistive, when they find that hers are so apt to be misum.

Opportunities for social in

Opportunities for social in frequent. Among the por worked much out of doors, weed flax and potatoes, to to herd the cowa and sheep small, and neighbors often while each labored in the were they so eager on the country of the custom of the out of the custom of the out of the custom of the country of the custom of the carry day education in the centry day elect, yet both the and tem made of that d of ments and of that d of ments made of that d of ments apprint. The w books they he